The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 7598.---VOL. XLVI. MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd instant, at the residence of her father, The Cottage, Gunnindera, the wife of A. S. Cameron, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at 179, Macquarie-street, Mrs. Le Gay Brereton, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Schuldham Hall, Ashfield, the wife of E. H. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, at her residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. B. S. Hough, of a son.

MARRIAGE

On the 1st instant, at St. Matthew's Church, Albury, by the Rev. M. B. Brownrigg, Samuel C. V. North, Esq., second son of R. North, Esq., Water Police Magistrate, Sydney, to Lucy, only daughter of W. Maxfield, Esq., of Newport, and niece of the late Rev. H. Elliott, of Albury.

DEATHS.

On board the Light of the Age, on his passage to England, the Rev. Henry Carmichael, LL.D., of Porphyry, Seaham, New South Wales.

On the 5th September, at Burrangong, after a protracted illness, John Halliday, carpenter, formerly of Dumfries, Scotland. He has left a wife and large family to lament his loss.

On Thursday, 9th instant, at his residence, Mr. John Barnett, aged 68 years, brother of Mr. Henry Barnett, and Mrs. Isaac Simmons, of this city.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 324, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward M'Conville, aged forty-nine years, and eldest daughter of the late John Keaghe, Esq., Cumolin, County Wexford, Ireland. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 12th instant, at the residence of her parents, 531 and 533, Brickfield-hill, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Richard and Harriet Bailey, aged three years and four months.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his parents, 101, Bourke-street North, off William-street, Arthur Stirrat, aged 18 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—Saloon, second cabin, and steerage passages at reduced rates.
The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's magnificent new steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
F. D. GIBSON, commander,
will be despatched with the English mails at noon, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, Bluff, and Taranaki.
Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this splendid vessel, the second cabin being equal to the saloon of most vessels.
No goods received after noon, Wednesday.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

COROMANDEL GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM to AUCKLAND direct, nearest port to the above Gold Diggings.—The intercolonial Royal Mail Co.'s S. S. LORD ASHLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched with the English mails at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 15th of October, for Auckland direct.
Free goods can be sent down at once, bonded on TUESDAY.
No goods received after 4 p.m. TUESDAY.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, THIS MORNING MONDAY, at 7, and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 4.
To BRISBANE direct.—WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at noon.
To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
TO NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY, 1st November, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The SAMSON and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 14th and 28th October.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to BRISBANE by the A. S. N. Company's steamship WILLIAMS.—It is particularly requested that all ENTRIES for bonded goods be passed early THIS DAY, as the steamer sails TO-MORROW, at noon.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. M. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT at 11.
The MORPETH, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the HUNTER during the month of October, 1862:—
FROM SYDNEY:
The MORPETH, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
FROM MORPETH:
The MORPETH, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.
A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.—PHANTOM leaves Elliott's Wharf,

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.30	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4.30

S. H. WILSON, agent.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—The PREMIER, running every day, leaving

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Watson's Bay
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	8·30 a.m., 12, and 5 p.m.

Fare 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THIS DAY.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m. and 1, 4, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—7 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8.30, and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Return tickets 2s. 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage, being NINEPENCE each way.
Refreshments at moderate rates on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGO.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, at noon.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at noon, leaving GOSFORD at 8 a.m. the following morning.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM to the MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, on WEDNESDAY. WILLIAM DALTON, agent, Market Wharf.

AGENORIA, for KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, loading at Baltic Wharf, sails on TUESDAY next.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The SARAH, W. NICHOLLS, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

JESSIE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board. Baltic Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The splendid A1 fast-sailing clipper-schooner COLONIST, 120 tons register, C. CROFT commander, now hourly expected, will sail for the above port within three or four days after arrival, having nearly the whole of her cargo awaiting her. Shippers will therefore please make their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite regular trader HIRONDELLE, J. BEDFORD, commander, is now fast loading as she is under charter, and the bulk of her cargo engaged. She will positively clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY next, at noon, and proceed to sea.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Liverpool-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper ELLEN, to sail on TUESDAY next.
Freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—Clipper ELLEN, now loading at Market Wharf, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail positively TUESDAY, at noon.
For freight or passage (having good accommodation) apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON.—The favourite regular trader BUONAPARTE, J. W. ROBB, commander (now hourly expended), will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The regular trader MARY SMITH, J. S. LEDDRA, commander, on SATURDAY next.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper-schooner MACQUARIE having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—To Sail on 15th instant.—The schooner SPRAY, BROWN, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf. Has room for a few tons freight.
For which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The nearest Port to the COROMANDEL GOLD-FIELDS.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, is now fast loading, and will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

COROMANDEL GOLD-FIELDS.—The unrivalled clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, commander, having just completed one of the quickest voyages on record, will be despatched to Auckland (the nearest port to the above gold-fields), immediately after the Kate.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The first vessel away will be the unrivalled clipper brig SPRAY, J. M. WATT, commander. She will positively clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Shippers will, therefore, please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. Intending passengers will do well to inspect the arrangements of this vessel.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR OTAGO.—We are now prepared to place on the berth for the OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS (if sufficient inducement offers) one of the largest clipper ships in port, 1800 tons burthen, and will take passengers at reduced fares. Intending passengers, who would wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, are requested to call at our office, on or before MONDAY, 13th instant.
THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO., Circular Quay.
The ship referred to above is now taking in ballast, and would be ready to proceed to sea in the course of the week.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The fine brig HEBE, C. M'BURNIE, commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant. The fittings being completed, and the vessel fast filling up, intending passengers must make early application to secure accommodation by her.
For passage only, apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for OTAGO.—Unavoidably detained until TUESDAY, 14th instant.—The fine clipper barque MARY NICHOLSON, Captain MENNIE, is now alongside the Circular Quay, where intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations and secure berths, to prevent disappointment.
For further particulars apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The favorite clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, Captain CLULOW, now daily expected, will again be dispatched one week after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR MANILA.—The fine first-class Dutch ship SONBOURG, 612 tons register, will leave Newcastle about 19th instant. Has excellent accomodation for a few cabin passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine fast-sailing barque AMALIA, 363 tons register, J. D. OLDEJANS, master.
For light freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 29th September, 1862.

FOR SHANGHAE.—A first-class ship will sail as above, in about ten days.
For passage apply to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper ship TRANSATLANTIC, 614 tons register, W. PHILIP, commander, has now all her cargo, and will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 15th October. Three poop cabins still disengaged.
Apply on board, to Captain PHILIP; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander, having a considerable portion of her dead weight and light freight engaged, will have quick dispatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers, carries an experienced surgeon and stewardess.
Apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 clipper ship DAPHNE, 707 tons register, D. FOREMAN, commander, will sail early in January.
For freight or passage, apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—First ship, to sail positively for February Wool Sales.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 976 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will be despatched punctually on 5th November.
This vessel is a favourite one with passengers, has excellent accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.—Apply on board, to Captain STUART; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

ROCKHAMPTON TO LONDON direct.—The FROWNING BEAUTY will sail in all January next.
J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Sydney; or BYRNES, BASSETT, and CO., Rockhampton and Port Denison.

FOR LONDON direct.—Loading at MORETON BAY.—Sailing in November. Freight, for wool, 1d. per lb. in full. The Black Ball yacht clipper WHIRLWIND, 978 tons register, Captain J. S. BRAGG, will sail for the above port in November.
For freight or passage, apply to WALTER GRAY and CO., Ipswich; or to JOHN and GEORGE HARRIS, Brisbane.
Brisbane, 26th August.

BLACK BALL QUEENSLAND LINE OF CLIPPER PACKETS.—From MORETON BAY to LONDON direct. Passage money, £18 and upwards.
In order to facilitate the trade of the colony of Queensland, the following ships, forming part of the celebrated Black Ball fleet, are intended at suitable periods of the wool and tallow seasons to be placed upon the berth at Moreton Bay, for London direct.
WHIRLWIND, 978 tons register, Packet for November.
FLYING CLOUD, 1114 ditto ditto, to follow.
WANSFELL, 777 ditto, ditto ditto.
MONTMORENCY, 751 ditto, ditto ditto.
The superior yacht-built clipper Whirlwind, by her passages, has proved herself to be one of the fastest ships afloat, and offers a most desirable conveyance for wool, cotton, and other produce. She has superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and is fitted with Dr. Normanby's distilling apparatus, ensuring to passengers a liberal supply of pure water.
For freight or passage, apply to WALTER GRAY and CO., Ipswich; or to JOHN and GEORGE HARRIS, Brisbane. Brisbane, 26th August.

SHIP MORNING STAR, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any cargo for which entries are not passed by TUESDAY, 14th instant, will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignee's expense and risk. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of goods after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained, at the office of the undersigned.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

QUEEN BEE, FROM LONDON.—Consignees are requested to PASS their ENTRIES for Circular Quay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Captain HENRY BARNETT, of the ship QUEEN BEE, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, agents.

FRENCH BARQUE MEHARI.—All ACCOUNTS against me concerning the above which are not rendered at my Office, on TUESDAY, the 14th, at 12 o'clock, will not be recognised. VIAL D'ARAM, 8, Macquarie-place.

BARQUE STATELY, for OTAGO.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, to CHARTER, for six months, a fast STEAMER, with passenger accommodation, and capacity for 20 to 30 tons freight.
MOLISON and BLACK.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, to carry fifty thousand feet of timber to a Northern port.
MOLISON and BLACK.

WANTED, to CHARTER a SHIP for freight and passengers to Hongkong. Also, ships for coals to Shanghai. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, to proceed to Shanghai, via New Caledonia, or to New Caledonia direct. For particulars, &c., apply to JAMES MACNAMARA, 324, George-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Melbourne.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.—The fine first-class British-built schooner SNOWDON, 83 tons register. This vessel was built for the Carron Company, and combines great strength with large carrying capacity and light draught of water; is double copper fastened, will stow 140 tons coals, and will shift ports with 10 tons ballast.
For further particulars apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

TENDERS are invited for the building of a Paddle-wheel Steamer, wood or iron, for the Macleay River Steam Navigation Company. Tenders must be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 15th of November next, stating time required for the completion of the boat. Further particulars can be obtained upon application to Mr. W. DALTON, Market Wharf, Sydney; or to F. W. CHAPMAN, hon. secretary, Frederickton, Macleay River.

FOR SALE, on board the Queen Bee, a LIFEBOAT, with lowering apparatus.

INSURANCE BY STEAMERS.—The following are the rates now charged by the Australian General Assurance Company:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Melbourne	½	Hobart Town	½
Hunter River	½	Auckland (direct)	½
Clarence River	1	Nelson	1
Brisbane	½	(With ½ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Maryborough	½		
Port Curtis	1		
Rockhampton	1½		

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
New Pitt-street, 7th October.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
Rates of Insurance on goods PER STEAMERS, free of p. average, are as under. To or from

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Brisbane or Ipswich	½	Auckland (direct)	½
Wide Bay	½	Nelson	1
Port Curtis	1	(With ½ per cent. extra for each subsequent port)	
Rockhampton	1½		
Port Denison	2		
Melbourne	½	Clarence River	1
Hobart Town	½	Newcastle	½

On gold or specie—special.
C. M. SMITH, manager.

N. S. W. VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.—A General MEETING of Volunteers will be held at the Volunteer Barracks, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING, Monday, the 13th October, at 7.30, for the purpose of considering the rules framed by the committee appointed.
T. HARRIS, Sec. pro tem.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—N. S. WALES v. VICTORIA.—A MEETING will be held at the Volunteer Club, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 30, to make arrangements for defraying the expenses of the Representatives of New South Wales.
JAMES R. FAIRFAX.

WENTWORTH STATUE.—The Subscribers to the Wentworth Statue are respectfully requested to attend a Public MEETING, at the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 p.m., to decide as to the appropriation of the balance in hand, and to appoint a treasurer to receive such balance, vice Thomas Barker, Esq., resigned. R. SCOTT ROSS, hon. sec. October 10.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of J. S. Willis, Esq.; to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 8th October, 1862.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Fourteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sydney Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, namely, to receive the report of the directors for the past half-year, to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. M. E. Murnin and T. C. Breillat, who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election, and an auditor in the room of Mr. O. B. Ebsworth, who also retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
All candidates for the office of director are required to give seven (7) days' notice thereof, in writing, before the day of meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. DYER, secretary.
Sydney Insurance Company, 1st October.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that M. E. MURNIN, Esq., and T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., have given the necessary notices of their being CANDIDATES for re-election to the office of Directors to the above Company.
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney Insurance Company, October 9th.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266. Members are specially requested to attend the Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
By order of the W. M.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, E. C.—The Monthly MEETING, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
R. LEWORTHY, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—Monthly MEETING to be held at Mr. SOLOMON'S, Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn, Elizabeth-street, on TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock sharp. H. RICHARDS, secretary.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

WARWICK CLUB PICNIC.—Every member of the committee is requested to attend THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Lawrence's Rooms, to adjust accounts.
J. A. TAIT, treasurer.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE for TUESDAY next, 14th instant—"Some Characteristics of a Gentleman," by Rev. G. H. STANLEY, M.A., Vice-President. Lecture to commence at 8 p.m. Admission—Members (with the privilege of admitting two ladies), free; non-members, 6d. each.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—Mr. PECK presents his compliments to the members of the association, and begs to inform them, that owing to his previous engagement as leader of the orchestra to the Sydney Philharmonic Society, and the said society's first grand concert of the season being announced to take place on Tuesday next—the same evening as had been fixed for the drawing of the prizes of the association—it will be unavoidably necessary to postpone the drawing until the following evening, viz., WEDNESDAY, October 15th, at the same time and place as previously announced.
Peck's Music Repository, 397, George-street, October 8.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—The public are informed that this Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, for the yearly balance of accounts. Customers are requested to send in their Pass Books.
JAMES HENDERSON, manager. Sydney, 10th October, 1862.

FOR SALE cheap, in Wellington-street, Kingston, Newtown, a four-room COTTAGE, with passage, &c. Apply to Mr. CONLEY, Kingston Lodge Hotel.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOSEPH MARTIN, late in the employ of R. D. W. LARKIN, Esq., Appin, is earnestly requested to communicate with his Brother HORACE, Post-office, Nulmbin, Rockhampton.

MR. J. W. CLIFFORD, of Burrangong Brewery, a letter is at the Post Office, Sydney, for you.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. William Dind.
Upper Boxes.....One Shilling.
Continued and unabated triumph of the distinguished and eminent dramatic artiste, Mr.
BARRY SULLIVAN,
who (by express desire) will once more appear in his highly finished impersonation of
HAMLET,
which for grandeur of portrayal, and as an embodiment of intellectuality, is pronounced by the highest dramatic authorities, perfect.
Supported by
Mrs. CHARLES POOLE,
Mr. H. N. WARNER,
and (allowed by general acclamation) the best selected company in Australia.
THIS EVENING, Monday, October 13th,
Shakspere's sublime tragedy of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.
To be followed by a very amusing farce, called
UP IN THE WORLD.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday, a grand special night, being "cead mille failthe" to
BARRY SULLIVAN,
tendered by a number of his countrymen in recognition of his genius as a dramatic artiste, when will be performed, Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
To conclude with the admired comedietta of DELICATE GROUND. In rehearsal, a NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS! MONEY! and OTHELLO!

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 4s.; Parquette, 2s.; Gallery, 6d.
Pit, ONE SHILLING.
The greatest success ever witnessed in Australia, by the Queen of Comedy,
MISS JOEY,
who will appear THIS EVENING, October 13th, being the second appearance in her unrivalled character of
HESTER GRAZEBROOK,
assisted by the greatest Star Company ever assembled in the Southern hemisphere.
The performance will commence with the beautiful Comedy of the
UNEQUAL MATCH.
To conclude with the laughable Farce,
SEEING YOUNGS.
Doors open quarter-past 7, commence at 8 precisely.
Box office open from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., where seats may be secured without any extra charge.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1854.
PATRON
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
PATRONESS
LADY YOUNG.
PRESIDENT
Honorable J. H. PLUNKETT, M.L.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT
Honorable F. L. S. MEREWETHER.
COMMITTEE
Messrs. J. Black, J. Busbell, N. Collier, J. Dyer, O. B. Ebsworth, J. F. Josephson, R. Muriel, Messrs. B. Mounsteatle, C. J. Southern, L. Spyer, W. Wilkins, J. G. Waller, Dr. Whittell, Rev. Canon Walsh.
Honorary Treasurer—Mr. A. A. CUNITZ.
Honorary Secretary—Mr. C. T. GEDYE.
THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 14th,
commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME,
PART I.
MENDELSSOHN'S HYMN OF PRAISE (Lobgesang).
A SYMPHONY CANTATA.
1. Introductory Symphony
2. Chorus—the Cantata—All Men, All Things
3. Air and Chorus—Praise Thou the Lord (Soprano)
4. Recitative and Air—Sing Ye Praises (Tenor)
5. Chorus—All Ye that Cry Unto the Lord
6. Duet and Chorus—I waited for the Lord (Soprano)
7. Air—The Sorrows of Death (Tenor)
8. Chorus—The Night is Departing
9. Chorale—Let all men praise the Lord
10. Duet—My song shall always be thy mercy (Soprano and Tenor)
11.—Chorus—Ye nations offer to the Lord.
PART II.
1. Overture—Cheval d'Bronze—Auber
2. Solo—Clarionette—Serenade from Il Barbiere—Mr. HODGE.
3. Cavatina—Or la Sutt 'onda—Mercadante—Mrs. CORDNER.
4. Grand Fantasia—Sur l' Opera—Lucretia Borgia—S. Thalberg—MASTER A. ANDERSON.
5. Solo and chorus—O Charlemagne—Ernani—Verdi.
Conductor, Mr. D. Callen; organist and accompanyist, Mr. W. J. Cordner; leader, Mr. Peck.
Members and subscribers admitted at the Clarence-street entrance only, where a cloak-room, with attendance, is provided.
No one admitted without producing tickets.
The names of new members and subscribers will be received by the honorary Treasurer, and visitors' tickets under the rules of the Society may be obtained from Mr. W. H. ALDIS, George-street.
Carriages' to be set down at the Clarence-street entrance, horses heads facing north, and to take up visitors facing south.
CHARLES T. GEDYE, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A combined Orchestral MEETING will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp. CHARLES T. GEDYE, hon. sec.

PARRAMATTA HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mr. CORDNER will not be able to meet the classes TO-NIGHT, the 13th, being engaged to attend the Philharmonic Rehearsal for the ensuing Concert. All those members of the Society who have kindly promised their assistance at the Philharmonic Concert, To-morrow, will be good enough to meet Mr. C. at two o'clock, for practice of the "Hymn of Praise." Members will please bring their copies of "Judas Maccabeus" next Monday.

PARRAMATTA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Mr. W. KING begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Parramatta that he will open a Dancing Academy, at Mr. N. PAYTEN'S private rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 22nd.

NORTH SHORE.—The CANADIAN MINSTRELS will appear at the Red House TO-NIGHT.

MASON'S SALOON.—Excitement! Excitement!—Mr. Eastwick in his new song, "Excitement."

MASON'S SALOON.—Engagement of Mr. Wilson, Scotch and Irish comic singer. Liquors bar prices.

MR. W. KING'S DANCING ACADEMY, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Classes meet on Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Visitors admitted by ticket.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-st.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Monday.

DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTION.—The Anniversary of this institution will be held in the Masonic Hall, York-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th instant.
His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG will take the chair at half-past seven.
EDWIN S. WILSON, honorary secretary.

NEWTOWN.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, WEDNESDAY night, October 15th. Mr. JACKSON will exhibit his beautiful Views of Natural History, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Comics, &c., battery experiments, &c. See bills. Pyrmont, THIS NIGHT.

KREITMAYER'S AUSTRALIAN TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAX LIFE-MODELS,
(Pitt-street, next to Mr. Norrie's),
Is daily visited by delighted hundreds.
Subjects:—Two magnificent groups of the lamented explorers, BURKE, WILLS, and KING!
GARDINER, the notorious bushranger.
EMMET, the Irish patriot, before execution.
THE FIRST SETTLER, &c., &c., &c.
Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

GENUINE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Homœopathic Domestic Guides
Medicine cases, in great variety
Medicine cases and tubes replenished
Prescriptions dispensed accurately
Homœopathic Cocoa and Chocolate of the best quality, Epps', Turner's, &c.
JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Pharmaceutist (established 1856), George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
Country orders carefully attended to.

HAY.—Superior Samples, in small bales. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

200 TONS Morpeth Steam COAL. Three small cargoes on SALE. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

A CARD.—Mr. BIRMINGHAM, C.E. and Land Surveyor. Offices—Duck-street, Parramatta North.

ALL kinds of Clothing bought. SIMMONS, 380, Pitt-street, and 547, George-street, Haymarket.

CORNS, BUNIONS, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-st.

CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL, Macquarie-place.—JOHN W. ANDREWS begs to inform his friends and the public in general he has taken the above hotel, and trusts, by strict attention, combined with moderate charges, and keeping the best of wines, spirits, &c., to deserve their patronage. N.B.—An ordinary at 1 o'clock daily.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist, and Aurist; Surgeon to the Sydney Eye Institution for the cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear. At home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8, 229, Macquarie-street.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned receive CONSIGNMENTS of COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c., direct, or through the Banks; purchase Home Manufactures, &c., and undertake other Commission Business, on the usual London terms.
JOSEPH STARKEY and CO.,
(Established 1826.)
23, Conduit-street, Bond-street, London.

FAIRY BOWER, MANLY BEACH.—The above establishment is now open for visitors and boarders. Visitors can be accommodated with refreshments, &c., &c.

MR. BENNETT, dentist, 54, Wynyard-square, removed from 11, Hunter-street.

PATON, FOSTER, and CO., Auctioneers, Stock, Station, Land, and Commission Agents, Rockhampton.—Commodious stock yards for horses, cattle, and every description of stock; also, first-class storage for all kinds of merchandise consigned to their care for sale by auction or privately.

REMOVAL.—The offices of Mr. WEAVER, Engineer and Architect, from 320, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. H. G. A. WRIGHT, Surgeon, to Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, second house from Erskine-street.

SILKWORMS, in any quantity, at G. RICE'S Curiosity Shop, 34, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

SPRING VANS.—Furniture carefully packed and removed to any distance. C. KEBBY, HERALD agent, Newtown.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL. T. PIERCE, Stanley-st., agent.

W. WILLINGTON, is making a shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., per Jason, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

MORTGAGE.—£50,000 to LEND, in any part of the Colony, Victoria, or Queensland. Also small sums. Sir G. B. ROGERS, conveyancer, 16, Bay-street, Sydney.

TO SETTLERS and others.—Wools classed and repacked at one farthing per lb. Damaged wools dried, re-packed, and made merchantable.
FREDERICK RESWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—The undersigned has made special arrangements with his correspondents in France to have the goods offered there, although shipped to London, thereby securing the best of the two markets. Will make liberal advances upon the above produce consigned through him.
VIAL D'ARAM, 8, Macquarie-place.

LOST, from Ocean-street, Woollahra, a brown TERRIER, tail cut, but ears long. When last seen had on a collar with name and address of owner. The finder is requested to return the dog to W. F. M'CARTHY, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

REWARD.—BLACK PONY STRAYED from Delamere, Darling Point. Any person bringing him back will be rewarded. M. E. MURNIN, 9, Exchange.

PARCEL of LETTERS dropped in Castlereagh-street; the finder will be rewarded upon taking them to Mr. HOLMAN, White Horse Tavern, George-street.

£5 REWARD is hereby offered to whoever will give sufficient information to lead to the conviction of the person or persons who maliciously, or with d

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER. — John Alexander Kennedy, of Albury, poundkeeper. Liabilities—secured, £1316 5s.; unsecured, £624 13s. 8d.: total, £1940 18s. 8d. Assets available for unsecured creditors, £638 6s. 6d; total assets, £1068 6s. 6d. Deficit, £872 12s. 2d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 13.—Hugh White, special, for proof of debts, 10
Alexander K. Collins, Hugh White, examination.
Wednesday, 15.—Thomas Deely, Thomas Laycock, third. Joseph Cavilion, second. Thomas Davis, first. *At Bathurst*: Edward Nichols, William Horne, second.
Thursday, 16.—Peter Coleman, special, for proof of debts, 19.
Friday, 17.—William Merrett and Robert S. Crosbie, Francis Gray, first. *At Bathurst*: Alexander Williamson, single. *At Maitland*: Robert Lloyd, second; Francis L. Riley, single.
Monday, 20.—*At Wollongong*: Joseph W. Carne, special, for proof of debts.
Wednesday, 22.—George H. Barber, third. William Merrett and Robert Crosbie, Francis Gray, second.
Thursday, 23.—*At Yass*: Thomas Davis, second.
Friday, 24.—Francis Timmins, third. *At Albury*: John Bennett, third. *At Braidwood*: Peter Lenaghan, single.
Wednesday, 29.—Joseph Cavilion, George Titterton, third.
Tuesday, November 4.—*At Maitland*: Robert Lloyd, third.
Wednesday, 5.—Thomas Davis, William Merrett, and Robert S. Crosbie, Francis Gray, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 14.—John Carroll, Colin Grieve, Alexander Macdonald, James Hayes.
Tuesday, 21.—Robert Furnifull, William Coleman Leslie, Charles Lee Morris, John Liddell, John Phillips, David Stein, William Thompson.
Tuesday, 28.—William Bagnall, Michael Mullens M'Girr, William Stone, John Edward Dargin, Charles Hutchinson Roberts, Arthur Vyner.
Tuesday, November 4.—Thomas Buff, John Mulligan, Louis Kremer, John Ledwidge, Thomas Sullivan, Neil M'Coll.
Tuesday, 11.—William Hill Hopkins, Lewis Austin, William Henry Johnson, James George Cox, Robert Gray.
Tuesday 18.—Alexander Keith Collins, Isaac Davis, John Cameron.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. G. Hill, Murphy, Birrell, and Cullen.

Joseph Bloomfield, found guilty of having, while drunk, in a public place made use of indecent language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Catherine Dryer, for having indulged in abusive words, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s. with 6s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Jane Doyle, thirteen years of age, was found guilty of having at sundry times obtained from James M. O'Neil, of South Head Road, moneys amounting to 13s., on the false pretence that her mistress had sent her, and was sentenced to be imprisoned ten days.

William Newell, eleven years of age, was sentenced to be imprisoned two months on conviction of having stolen a petticoat, of the value of £3, the property of Mary White; and was remanded until Tuesday on suspicion of having stolen two pairs of boots, found in his possession.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Thomas Hart, apprehended as a vagrant, was committed to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

William Behron, seaman, for desertion from the ship Southern Cross, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

ROSTER.—Monday, October 13th, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 14th, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. T. Cooper, Mr. R. Hill; Wednesday, 15th, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. W. Day, Mr. R. Ronald; Thursday, 16th, Mr S Lyons, Mr. R. P. Raymond; Friday, 17th, Mr. M. M. Cohen, Mr. B. Darley, Mr. G. Rattray; Saturday, 18th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

RULES NISI, &c.—Ex parte Holden, president, &c., in re Moffat, gentleman, one, &c.; ex parte Holden, president, &c., in re Smith; Burt v. Goyder, to refer bill to Prothonotary for taxation.

New Trial Motions.—Mackenzie, official assignee v. Barker (part heard); Bucknell v. Mann and another; Fitch v. The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Master's Office.—Brown v. Carrigan, examination; re Brown, a lunatic, to consider order; Brodie v. Webster, receiver's third account; re Mackenzie Bowman, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

4017 Connery v. Palmer
4236 Degotardi v. Reuss and another
4243 Whiteside v. Kepple
4255 Martin v. Taylor
4256 Same v. O'Neil
4259 Kashler v. Hart
4260 Same v. Birch
4268 Moss and another v. Hasselton
4276 Davis v. Chapman
4291 Cregan v. Doyle
4294 Want v. Smith
4299 Humphreys v. Hellyer
4300 Clarke v. Warden
4312 Fowlis v. Forrester
4314 Bowden and another v. Barkhausen
4319 Bowden v. Cooke
4321 Bowden and another v. Dodd
4329 Allen v. Smith
4331 M'Cluer v. Black
4338 Vaughan v. Hautenberg
3869 Bubb and another v. Brenan

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH FIREARMS, AND CLEVER CAPTURE.—On the 6th instant, John Price, alias Snow, and Thomas Dillon, were brought before the police magistrate of Mudgee, assisted by Mr. G. H. Cox and Mr. R. Manly, J.P.'s, charged with highway robbery under arms. Mr. Brodribb defended the prisoners. Constable H. Campbell said, on Saturday, 4th instant, he accompanied Mr. New to the prisoners' residence at the head of Cooyal Creek, who pointed both men out to him as the parties who had robbed him on the Cobbera Road; upon taking them into custody they denied the charge, and refused to go to Mudgee, he consequently had to send for assistance; the saddle-cloth produced was picked up outside of the prisoner's hut, and was claimed by New as his property; about three miles from prisoner's residence, New pointed out to him a horse which he said one of the prisoners was riding at the time they committed the robbery. Thomas New stated that he was a cattle dealer, residing in Mudgee; he knew the prisoner Snow; on Tuesday he was travelling with a person of the name of Martin on the Cobbera Road, when, as they reached the end of Mr. Rouse's fence at Guntawang, he saw the two prisoners a little off the road, when Dillon pretended to be rolling drunk; as he passed he turned his head round, and recognising one of the prisoners, he exclaimed to his fellow traveller "That is Snow;" after proceeding as far as Ready Creek they gave their horses a drink, and commenced cantering along; they had not proceeded more than half a mile when the prisoners galloped along-side of them; Snow commanded them to pull up, or he would blows out their brains; upon refusing to comply, Snow attempted to take hold of witness' bridle; witness replied, "Nonsense," supposing that the prisoners knew him; Snow with an oath said he meant it; they then put spurs to their horses, and got ahead for about a mile, the prisoners racing after them; witness, finding his horse was giving way, called out to Martin to turn round, adding that he thought they could beat them; Martin did not stop, but galloped on and escaped; the prisoner Snow then came up and laid hold of his (New's) bridle, and wrenched the whip out of his hands; in the scuffle witness put his shoulder out; Snow then told him to go into the bush away from the road; Dillon said he thought that he could overtake the other —— as he knew him; Snow then made him dismount, and took him into the bush, where he searched his pocket, and took from him two £5 and three £1 notes, half a sovereign, and 10s. or 15s. in silver; Dillon repeated the search, and took his watch and chain, and further examined him to see if he had secreted anything more about him; as they were about leaving him, he asked them to give him his watch back and enough to pay his expenses for the night, when Snow said to Dillon, "—— the watch, give it back; Dillon then handed it to him and half-a sovereign; Dillon shortly afterwards altered his mind and said, "Turn out that watch again and the money—you have given us plenty of trouble, and you wanted the other chap to turn back and help you; he then returned the watch and money; both parties had firearms when he first saw them; his horse was a dark bay, branded TI near shoulder, No. 9 under saddle; with the horse they took a saddle, cloth, greatcoat, and a small case; he recognised the saddle cloth before the court as his property from amongst several others found at the prisoner's hut; the value of the property stolen from him was about £52; when on the ground he took particular notice of one of the prisoners' horses, and had since seen it near to their residence; he sent a letter of information to the Mudgee police; he did not mention the prisoners' names in it, having reasons for not doing so. Mr. Brodribb cross-examined witness, but did not elicit anything to shake his testimony. The prisoners were both remanded for a week. In reference to the foregoing, the *Western Post* of Wednesday remarks:—As the mode in which these ruffians were captured did not come out in the examination on Monday, we now supply the particulars. So soon as Mr. New was released, he at once proceeded to Ceolah, hoping to meet the two robbers there, he knowing they had acquaintances in that place. In this, however, he was disappointed, and so continued his search during the whole of the following day. On Thursday he met constable Campbell, of the Mudgee police force, at Slapdash, and they, after ineffectually scouring the bush for a whole day, decided to go direct to the men's hut. Knowing that there was danger of losing their game if they kept the public road, they, to prevent collusion, started across the bush, through a wild and trackless country, which at many places was so rugged that it was with difficulty they managed to get their horses along, having frequently to lead them for a considerable distance. Upon reaching the hut, they fortunately found the men they wanted alone, and at once made them prisoners. Both of the prisoners, as was to be expected, denied the charge, and refused point blank to go to Mudgee, no doubt hoping that a little delay would bring them relief, and lead to their rescue. New and Campbell, nothing daunted, and knowing that there was no time to lose, soon decided upon their plan. New being a good rider, and well acquainted with the road, at once started for Mudgee, while Campbell (who had only one pair of handcuffs with him) kept guard over the two bushrangers. New, fortunately, returned with the police before any of the accomplices of the prisoners could hear of what was going on, and they were safely escorted to Mudgee and lodged in the lock-up. There are six others known to have been associated with the men in custody, and the question very naturally arises—how is it that these desperadoes have been so long allowed to keep possession of the roads? Their haunts and occupation are said to be known for a length of time; if so, there must have been great remissness on the part of the police in allowing them to continue their career of rapine and plunder. There is evidently something rotten in the state of our district police affairs, and the sooner they are redressed the better.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town-hall, Wynyard-square, this day, the 13th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman Speer: That the report of the Finance Committee received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Watson: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending that Gloucester-street, near the bridge, be repaired, and kerbing and guttering laid, at a cost not exceeding £55, be adopted.

By Alderman Duffin: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the south side of Margaret-street, between Sussex-street and the water, at a cost not exceeding £26, be adopted.

By Alderman Duffin: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Market-lane, between York and Clarence streets, at a cost not exceeding £45, be adopted.

By Alderman Duffin: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that Shelley-street be blue-metalled, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending that a 16-inch pipe drain be laid at Holt and Devonshire streets, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that Goulburn-street, between Macquarie and Brisbane streets, be filled in and formed by day labour, at a cost not exceeding £80, be adopted. That the plan and section showing the permanent level of Riley-street, between Albion and Devonshire streets, as recommended by the Improvement Committee in their report, received on the 29th ultimo, be, and the same is hereby adopted.

By Alderman Sutherland: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that guttering be laid in Kensington-street, at a cost not exceeding £340, be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending on petition, the laying of sundry water mains, for the purpose of affording a supply of water to various streets, between Cleveland and Parramatta streets, at a cost not exceeding £1680, be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending the purchase of £200 worth of 5-inch water mains, be adopted. That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that the sewer now being constructed in Hay-street, be extended to the east side of Elizabeth-street, by contract, be adopted.

By Alderman Woods: That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 29th ultimo, recommending that Harris-street, from Union-street north-westerly, be ballasted and blinded, at a cost not exceeding £142, be adopted.

By Alderman Aitkin: That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending the erection of a drinking fountain and public urinal in Macquarie-place, by contract, be adopted.

THE LOSS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Our Port Macquarie correspondent states that, on receipt of the news there, that the steamer Prince of Wales had been wrecked, and that there were tents seen on shore, Mr. sub-inspector Garvin, with a party of police under his command, were immediately started off to the wreck, to render what assistance they could.

STATE OF MATTERS AT BURRANGONG.—The *Courier*, of Wednesday, states that Lambing Flat never was so dull as it is now; the miners have been deserting in shoals for New Zealand, and many that remain would follow their example if they could. Still old residents do not despair, and while coach after coach departs loaded with passengers they say let them go the length of their tether and then we shall see them come back. It is in the very nature of a digger to be erratic and wandering.

MORE NUGGETS.—Last week two nuggets were found at the head of Frome's Creek, about three miles from Slasher's Flat; one weighed sixteen ounces, the other about forty. Our informant says that gold is to be obtained in payable quantities in almost any part of the neighbourhood, but that the settlers and others object to the ground being worked on account of the loss they sustain through cattle and horses falling into the old holes, &c.—*Western Post*, October 8.

NINETY-SIX OUNCES OF GOLD TO A SINGLE BUCKET OF WASH-DIRT!—On Friday last, Walter Warner, of Merrendee, was fortunate enough to obtain ninety-six ounces of gold from a single bucket of wash-dirt. It was got at the head of the old diggings, at the back of Cox's, Cricketers' Arms, Merrendee, Lower Maroo, in shallow sinking. The news quickly spread, and numbers of diggers from different parts of the Meroo marked out claims. The wash-dirt was taken from the casing of a quartz reef, which will no doubt be shortly tested. The gold was brought to our office early on Monday morning, previously to its being deposited with the Bank of New South Wales. The same party showed us another parcel, weighing about twenty ounces, obtained from the same diggings.—*Western Post* of Wednesday.

BREACH OF THE SABBATH.—Christian Brannett was charged before the Bench at Morpeth, on Wednesday, with working on the Sabbath. Senior constable Crawford deposed that on the 14th September, Christian Brannett did pursue his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day. He spoke to the defendant, and the defendant said he knew he was doing wrong. Constable Nicholson deposed that he was in company with Crawford, and likewise saw the defendant filling a barrow with coal. For the defence Mr. Thompson called N. Robinson, who deposed that he was agent for the H. R. N. S. N. Company at Morpeth. He had to look after the wharf work, and to see that the boats started at the proper time. He had also to do with coaling the vessels. It was his duty to see that they were coaled so that they could leave at the proper hour. The steamer Morpeth had to leave on the following morning at seven o'clock. The boats in this company had to carry mails. The Morpeth had to take a mail on that particular occasion. It would have taken the Morpeth eleven hours to coal for that occasion. The general instructions given to the men were to have the boat coaled so as to be ready to sail at the proper hour. It was a work of absolute necessity that they should commence to coal before twelve o'clock on the Sunday night. He had stringent instructions from the directors not to have Sunday work done unless it was absolutely necessary. The Morpeth was the largest boat in the trade, and took longer to coal than any other boat in the service. By the Bench: He (Mr. Robinson) hired the men on the wharf, and hired this particular man for coaling. He did not know whether four men could do twice as much work as two in that particular bunker. There was another vessel at the wharf; the Paterson was lying there. He was not sure whether she had her coal on board or not.—Captain Daniel Harding deposed that he commanded the Morpeth steamer; he recollected the 14th of September; the Morpeth was sometimes fourteen hours coaling, but the average time was eleven or twelve; four men, if employed, would have to use two gangways, which they had not vacant then, as there was another steamer at the wharf; in this instance four men would have done no more work than two. The coaling of the vessel interfered with the taking in of cargo; it generally took all the time they were at the wharf to discharge and take in cargo; he always carried a mail, and was bound to start at seven o'clock to a minute; if they had not commenced at the time they did on occasion, they could not have started at the appointed time; the mail was always taken off directly they got in Sydney. By the Bench: If they got in after six o'clock, it was left till the morning; he believed there was an afternoon delivery of the mails in Sydney, and that was what made them so quick in coming for the mail. If the coaling commenced at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, it would take till ten o'clock the next day to coal the Morpeth. They were not so quick at nightwork as day-work. By the Bench: They could not have two gangways this time; it was not impossible to have had two gangways, but it would have necessitated the gangways of the other ship to be turned away from the wharf. Two men could fill the barrows while the others were wheeling.—Re-examined: Two men could not pass going to the bunkers from the ship abreast. He had instructions not to work on the Sabbath if it was not a case of absolute necessity. The vessel astern was the Paterson; by moving her they could have had two gangways.—Re-examined: It would incommode the Paterson, to take from her a gangway, and have given the men further trouble to have brought the coal from each heap, thereby causing three or four hours' work. Mr. Thompson said he should not call any more witnesses, as their evidence would all go the same effect. He cited cases to shew that it was a case of necessity, as her Majesty's subjects ought to have their letters at the earliest possible hour. He submitted that this was a case of necessity. The Bench thought that by employing a few more men, there might be no desecration of the Sabbath. They thought that a third man might have been employed, and the labour shortened. They convicted the defendant of the offence, and ordered him to pay 5s., in default of payment, to be levied by distress.—S. H. Chatfield was next charged with working on the Sabbath. Senior constable Crawford deposed that, on the 14th of September, he saw the defendant working at his usual avocation, on board of the steamer Morpeth, in the morning; he was assisting in putting the cargo on shore, viz., two new carriages, and giving orders to have it put on shore; the defendant was the chief officer on board the Morpeth. By the Bench: He noticed the carriages; they were new. Cross-examined: He did not see the carriages used; the defendant personally assisted in getting the carriages on shore, and gave orders to that effect; he was not aware that the defendant was in any trade. By the Bench: The carriages were not required for travelling. Re-examined: He saw no other cargo taken out; he was present about half an hour.—Mr. Thompson submitted that this was a case that did not come within the meaning of the Act. The Bench ruled that it did. Mr. Thompson called witnesses. Captain Harding said Mr. Chatfield was mate of his vessel; he was not a labourer or a tradesman; he might be an artificer; he thought it, *i. e.*, the mate's profession, was a calling; his duty was to obey his (the Captain's) commands, and carry out the interests of the company; he need not lay hands upon the work unless he liked; he remembered the buggies being landed; they were the property of Mr. Fullford, and as a favour were landed at his request; the horses were waiting to take them up to Maitland; the harness was also inside one of the buggies. By the Bench: He had seen cargo discharged without the assistance of Mr. Chatfield: they did so oftener than otherwise; Mr. Fullford resided opposite to the Company's gate; he would not have given orders to land the vehicles only that he thought they were to go to Maitland.—Mr. Thompson submitted that the defendant was entitled to an acquittal, because he (the mate) was not an artificer, labourer, &c., or of any calling coming within the meaning of this Act.—The Bench thought that if Mr. Chatfield reduced himself to the level of a labourer he was punishable as a labourer, and it had not been shewn that the work was a work of necessity. The Bench convicted the defendant, and fined him 5s. Four other analogous cases were postponed for a fortnight. Mr. Thompson intimated that he should apply for a prohibition in this case, as well as in the case of Christopher Brannett.—*Maitland Mercury*.

VICTORIA.

WE have Melbourne papers, per the Wonga Wonga, to the 9th instant.

At the weekly meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society, on the 8th instant, Dr Mueller reported that a nest of eleven English wild ducks had been hatched at the Botanic Gardens, and that there were two other nests of these in process of hatching, as well as two nests of call ducks. The superintendent stated that the pheasants had commenced laying at the Royal Park, and that during the past week three pairs of Angora goats and one llama alpaca had been dropped at the park; further, that he had received from the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales one mooruk, to replace the one which died on its passage here; and from Mr. J. W. Brookes, of Sydney, three Rockhampton finches.

The first meeting in the insolvent estate of the Rev. John Barry, D.D., and principal of St Patrick's Roman Catholic College, was held on Wednesday. The schedule of the insolvent shows the amount of £293 14s. 6d. as good debts due from pupils to the college, and £489 1s. 6d. as doubtful debts due to him. Liabilities amounting to £3,721 10s. were for cash advanced to the insolvent upon no security, and the sum of £4,895 9s. 3½d. is put down for goods obtained, making altogether a total of £9,517 19s. 3½d.

By the Elvira Owen, from Boston, has arrived the celebrated trotting stallion Vermont Boy. He is five years old, and is in splendid condition, although he has been at sea for 140 days. Six thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep have also arrived by the same ship.

The township of Essendon claims the honour of having the first public school which has been established since the Common Schools Act came into operation. The foundation-stone of this school was laid on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by Mr. Thomas Napier, J.P., in the presence of a goodly number of local residents.

On the subject of assisted immigration, the *Bendigo Advertiser* of Wednesday says that "there has been paid into the sub-treasury of Sandhurst, between the 9th of July and the 30th of September, £13,21, for the introduction of 263 persons—viz., 143 Irish, 115 English, and 5 Scotch. Of the English, 28 are from Cornwall. Authorities are lying at the sub-treasury for the further introduction of 197 persons, on applications made by Irish residents of Sandhurst and suburbs."

Some time ago (says the *Argus*) Dr. Matt, of Brunswick, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, at the East Collingwood Police Court, for contempt. On the 4th instant, an application was made, in chambers, to Mr. Justice Molesworth, that the prisoner should be discharged, as the bench of magistrates had no power to commit a person for three months' with hard labour for contempt of Court. Mr. Justice Molesworth held that the conviction was legal, and remanded the prisoner back to gaol. At the same time he observed that, although he did not wish in any way to dictate to magistrates, or to interfere with their privileges, he thought it would be advisable for them not to pass heavier sentences of imprisonment than could be imposed by a County Court Judge, who had a jurisdiction of £250. Since then, Dr. Matt died his schedule. On the 8th, a second application on his behalf was made to Mr. Justice Williams, in chambers, to have him discharged, according to the provisions contained in the 32nd section of the Insolvent Act. The application was opposed on behalf of Messrs. Vaughan and Wild, who had sued Matt at the East Collingwood Police Court for certain moneys due to them for goods supplied to him, it being argued that the Act could not be made to apply to a case where a person was punished for contempt, and not for a debt, which would be provable upon his estate. Mr. Justice Williams over-ruled the objection; but, upon application, directed that Matt should not be discharged until one month had elapsed from the date of his committal.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th, an accident, which providentially was not attended with loss of life, occurred on the River Yarra. A new four-oared boat, the property of the Melbourne Rowing Club, having arrived by the steamer Wonga Wonga from Sydney, a crew went to Sandridge to bring it up to the Saltwater River—the course selected for the approaching regatta. When abreast of the powder magazine, at the junction of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers, they saw the steamer Hercules, with two lighters in tow, approaching them, and, thinking that the same course would be pursued by the captain of that steamer as is observed on the rivers in England, namely, that the speed of the steamer would be checked, the boat's crew thought to pass her without danger. The captain of the steamer, however, did not comply with the ordinary rules, but continued at full speed, thereby causing a swell by which the boat was swamped, and all hands left to save themselves as best they could. The coxswain was W. Campbell, a young boy, and he held on to one of the crew, thus jeopardising both lives; but all managed eventually to make the bank. The captain of the steamer did not stop his vessel to ascertain what damage or loss he had occasioned.—*Argus*.

Tuesday's *Argus* states that the committee acting for the depositors in the late Provident Institute, have decided upon abandoning proceedings in the Supreme Court, and will not offer further opposition to the sequestration of the estate. Every facility has been granted to the creditors to prove their claims, an affidavit having been drawn up and approved of by the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, which will save a considerable portion of the charges usually made. The necessary forms will be distributed throughout Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, so that depositors who have emigrated to New Zealand will have an opportunity of proving their claims.

The same journal reports that there have arrived in Melbourne, in splendid condition, per the Dawn of Hope, from Liverpool, after a passage of 130 days, three superb entire horses, of the pure Clydesdale breed. The first (Champion, six years old) is half brother to the late imported Prince Charlie; and the second (Young Rob Roy, three years old) is half brother to the lately imported and celebrated Black Leg; while the third (Comptroller, rising three years old), has been exhibited five times in 1861, and twice in 1862. He has gained seven prizes, one of them being the first at the Highland Society's Show at Perth, in 1861.

On the 6th instant, a new invention, which will be worthy the attention of builders and others, was tested at the Carlton Foundry. The patentee is Mr. Thomas Hale, architect, and he describes his invention technically as a "strut and tie" for bridging flooring joists. His plan is a very simple one, and can be adapted to all kinds of buildings, large or small. From this experiment—which was in every way satisfactory to the patentee—there can be little doubt that the new manner of bridging flooring-joints is an improvement upon that now in force; and the invention will recommend itself at a glance to a professional eye. The great object of the patent is to give additional stability to flooring; and the test applied—a weight of fifteen tons on a surface of fifteen feet square—exhibited only a very trifling deflection in the jointing. It may be added that the weight had been resting on the jointing for some few days. The tester was A. K. Smith, civil engineer, and his verdict was greatly in favour of the invention.—*Argus*.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, the Port Phillip Farmers' Society's Annual Exhibition of Agricultural Implements and Machinery was opened to the public. The fine weather, the reputation which the society has for the attractive nature of its exhibitions, besides the paramount incentive which should exist to patronise such a useful institution, ought to have attracted a larger number of visitors, but it was, two or three thousand persons put in an appearance in the show-yards during the day. The show was in every respect excellent; the competition was equally keen with that of former years; and many improvements were manifest, particularly in agricultural implements. As an evidence of this, we may mention that the judges declined it in their opinion, that the collection of ploughs was the best that had hitherto been exhibited. For the best ploughs, Mr. Tynan, of Ballarat, has this year carried off the first prize. This shows that our provincial manufacturers are determined not to be beaten by the Melbourne men in their own way. It is worth notice, too, that Mr. William Roberts, of Fleckett-street, Melbourne, has again carried off the first prize for coconial threshing machines, and that in competition against those of Clayton and Shuttleworth, which took first prize at the London International Exhibition.—*Herald* of Tuesday.

The *Age* of the 8th instant, publishes the revenue returns for the colony of Victoria, for the quarter, and nine months, ending the 30th September last. The grand totals shew an increase in the quarter, ending the 30th September last, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1861, of £55,446, and on the nine months, ending on the same date, as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1861, of £138,601. Upon analysing the returns, however, we find the increase upon the sales of Crown lands alone, has been greater on the nine months than the total increase on the whole revenue, and is nearly equal to the total increase on the quarter. Thus the land sales for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1861, amounted to only £74,615, whilst those for the corresponding quarter in the present year amount to £299,619, shewing an increase of no less than £224,795; and the land sales for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1861, amounted to £416,396, whilst those for the corresponding period of the present year amount to £582,880, shewing an increase of £166,484. From these figures we find that, setting aside the land sales, there is an increase on the nine months of £58,283. The two other principal sources of increase for the quarter just terminated, are the rents and licences of Crown lands, upon which the increase is £31,800, and the increase from the railways upon which it is £40,566. There is a decrease during the quarter on the revenue from spirits of £16,381, on beer of £4128, and on tobacco of £10,830.

The *Talbot Leader* gives the annexed particulars of a singular case which has come under the cognisance of the surgeons of the Amherst hospital:—"A few weeks ago a miner named William Kennett, was admitted into hospital suffering from a complete fracture of the backbone, caused by a quantity of earth falling upon him. His legs were completely paralysed, in short, his case betrayed the symptoms usual in fractures of the kind, and no hope was entertained of his recovery. About a week ago the wardsman who was attending him was surprised to observe what appeared to be a tremulous motion in one of his legs. Stubbs asked him whether he had moved, and the man slightly drew up one of his legs in reply. Amazed at what he saw, the wardsman immediately reported it to the house surgeon, Dr. Rose, who at once paid his patient a visit and was equally surprised to find the report true. The patient is now in a fair way towards recovery, and Dr. Rose may be congratulated on the success of his treatment. Heretofore fractured spines have been regarded as beyond successful surgical treatment, but if this case may be quoted as an authority, such an impression would appear to be quite erroneous."

A METEOR.—Last night we had the good luck to behold one of the most splendid meteors we have ever seen. It was so large and bright that, in spite of the light of the moon, it cast a distinct shadow, which attracted our attention to it. On turning to see what produced this unusual phenomenon, we beheld a body of a bright light blue colour, apparently half the size of the moon, as it seems on a clear night at the fall, descending from a point about forty-five degrees above the horizon towards the west. It descended quite slowly, occupying about six seconds in the fall from the time that we saw it, until it disappeared a few degrees above the horizon.—*Owens Advertiser*, October 7.

A STRANGE PLACE FOR A NEST.—In the blacksmith's shop belonging to the Caledonian Company, German Lead, a pair of swallows have built their nest on the outer edge of the purline, right above the anvil. The roof is rather low, and when the smith, who is a tall man, is at work, his head is within two feet of the nest. The young are half-fledged at present, and the old birds are busy foraging for them, and constantly winging out and in. Sometimes they rest in their turn a few minutes on the nest, apparently quite unconcerned, while the fiery sparks are fizzing so thick around them that one would imagine the little feathery tenement would momentarily be set on fire.—*Grenville Advocate*, October 7th.

DIAMONDS.—We have to-day the pleasing task of recording the discovery of two more diamonds, in a creek about three miles from Beechworth. The creek rises at Woorragee, and is known as Young's Creek. They were found by a party of miners known as Jordee's party, who are working for tin, about half-a-mile above the bridge on the Chiltern Road. Both are well formed, and one a beautiful crystal. The first diamond was found by accident. When one of the party was passing off the deposit left in the sluice-box, his attention was attracted by a sparkle in the ground, which, upon closer examination, proved to be a diamond of the first water, being the purest yet found in this district. This led the men to look for them, when, shortly afterwards, they discovered a second, and appear to think that, with careful washing, plenty more may be found. We have no doubt that, with a plentiful supply of cheap labour, another valuable addition could be made to our resources, in the shape of diamonds.—*Ovens Constitution*, October 6.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By way of Melbourne, we have news to the 8th instant from Adelaide.

M'KINLAY'S EXPEDITION.—On the 2nd instant there was laid on the table of the House of Assembly the following letter of instructions, which was given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Mr. M'Kinlay when he left Adelaide. It refers to Stuart's country, on the western side of Lake Eyre:—

"Crown Lands and Immigration Office,
Adelaide, August 16, 1861.

"Sir,—I expected to have been able to give you some definite information as to the country west of Lake Eyre, but find that I can only give you general information; I therefore request that, when you may succeed in reaching the country to the west of Lake Eyre, you will carefully search that locality for indications of gold, minerals, or precious stones, as there is reason to believe that some of these exist, and have been found, in that locality; and you will especially search the country between longitude 136 deg. and 137 deg., and latitude 27 deg. and 28 deg., having regard to those objects. It will be desirable that you should keep this information from the remainder of your party until it becomes necessary that you should make use of their services in digging or washing the soil.

"I need hardly mention that any discovery of this nature will prove of great value to this colony. The neighbourhoods of Mounts Arthur, Hunter, and Robinson are especially pointed out as worthy of a careful search.

"I have, &c.,
"R. R. T. BRAMWARD.

"J. M'Kinlay, Esq., in charge Burke Relief Expedition."

THE BRANCH MAIL SERVICE.—COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—A dinner was given to Mr. Townsend, M.P., and the other members who secured the resumption of the King George's Sound branch service, on Tuesday evening, at the Norfolk Arms. His worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and Mr. E. L. Grundy, M.P., the vice-chair. Besides the toasts usual to such occasions, there were also given "The Parliament," "The health of Mr. Townsend and the other members who supported the King George's Sound route." "The land we live in," all of which were appropriately proposed and suitably acknowledged. Several songs and recitations were given; and, though the company was by no means large, a very pleasant evening appeared to have been spent.—*S. A. Register*, October 1.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—The same journal of 26th ultimo says:—We understand that the total amount in the hands of the treasurer in aid of the distressed operatives of Lancashire is £1183 1s. 7d., £306 3s. of which sum has been collected at Guichen Bay alone. It is intended to remit £1000 by the mail which leaves to-day.

THE MINISTRY.—The misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Opposition is for the present arranged. A truce has been declared. The contending parties have agreed to a mutual cessation from hostilities, in order that the business of the session may be disposed of, after which there is to be an immediate appeal to the country. The Government, as we anticipated, and as we strongly recommended as early as Thursday last, announced yesterday to the Legislature that they had resolved to proceed with the annual Estimates, and to prorogue Parliament, with a view to recommending a dissolution immediately after the close of the session. The Attorney-General, in the Assembly, mentioned the 20th of the present month as the last day of sitting. But the 20th falls on a Monday, so that the 21st is a more likely day; but in either case the session would be concluded on Saturday, the 18th instant. A special reason for making the dissolution as early as possible is that, unless the new elections are held before the middle of November, they will not be able to take place until July next. At least there is sufficient doubt on this point to make the Attorney-General recommend that the risk of a disputed election should not be incurred. It is therefore intended to arrange for an appeal to the country prior to the sitting of the November Court of Revision, up to which time the old electoral rolls will be in force; for the existing Act, which was passed last year, states that "if any election shall take place after this act shall come into operation, and before a Court of Revision shall have been held under the provisions hereof, the electoral roll for the province which would have been in force if this Act had not been passed shall be deemed and taken to be the register of voters under this Act for the purposes of such election." In the uncertainty relative to the formation of new rolls, then, there is an additional reason for the proposed dissolution. But the Government do not need this as a justification for the course which they have determined upon. It is sufficient to know that the Assembly cannot keep alive for any useful purpose without an infusion of new blood, and though the country may find it inconvenient to have a general election taking place near harvest-time, that inconvenience will no doubt be cheerfully submitted to when the necessity for it is understood. The legislation which remains to be dealt with this session includes the several bills now before the Houses, and one or two others which have yet to be introduced. The Attorney-General yesterday specially mentioned the Murray Railway Bill as the most important measure that still remained to be sent down. He made no reference to the Mineral Laws Bill, and it is therefore to be supposed that this subject is likely to be left till next session. But it will be found that there is plenty of business to occupy honorable members during the fortnight which now lies before them, especially as there will probably be a effort made to secure next week for holiday purposes. This, then, is the end of the "crisis" for the present. The session, which opened so peaceably and dragged its slow length along so languidly, is certainly about to expire in a manner very different from what was expected. The shouts of the hustings disturb its last moments, and honorable members separate for immediate war, instead of for a long recess of peace.—*Register*, October 2.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE KAPUNDA LINE.—On Friday morning, the 3rd instant, an accident occurred to the Kapunda down train, which, although not very serious in its results, might have been accompanied with very disastrous consequences, involving not only a destruction of property but a considerable loss of life. The following are the particulars, as furnished by the Kapunda correspondent of the *South Australian Register*:—"The Kapunda up-train left the station on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, as usual, with five passengers and five luggage vans. The steam is always shut off immediately after leaving the station, as it is all down hill to the Sale-two-and-a-half bridge, and it breaks on about half way. When within 300 yards of the bridge the train ran off the line, owing to some of the rails having sunk. The prospect was now frightful in the extreme, as they were rushing along a high and very narrow embankment towards a bridge elevated forty feet above the Light. The engineer, Rig Dill, and the rest did not lose their presence of mind, however, but used every effort to stop the train, which ran on to the bridge and against and under the wooden arch with a frightful crash, smashing iron bars two inches thick, and knocking lengths into small fragments. The engine, which was all across the bridge, then sank by its weight through the floor, and remained supported by the beams. Most providentially the bridge is remarkably strong, and built on the laminated arch suspension principle; had it been of any other description no thickness of wall could have prevented the engine falling over into the Light, to the probable destruction of everyone in the train. As it was, it ran partly under the end of the arch, which is formed of twenty-two inch planks bolted together, and which is canted over to one side for its whole length, some 100 feet; while several of the iron bars that support the bridge are snapped in two, and the recoil of the spring of the arch sent the engine back a foot. An engine was despatched immediately, which brought the passengers into town by about half-past twelve o'clock. No one was hurt, and arrangements are being made for continuing the traffic, which, it is expected, will not be delayed after to-day. It was continued from beyond the Light. The engine, an old one, can be repaired. The carriages are not much injured, but a number of the iron chairs are broken, and it will take some time to repair the bridge, which is greatly shaken and smashed."

THE WENTWORTH STATUE.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Wentworth Statue will be held this evening, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of deciding as to the appropriation of the funds

Rome to protect a Government that has rejected all propositions made to it, and which refuses to make any concessions to the people.

The Portuguese authorities are making great preparations for the marriage of the King.

England and Belgium have concluded a Treaty of Commerce on free-trade principles.

In consequence of Prussia's recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, and her refusal to allow Austria to enter the Zollverein, Austria has refused to take any part on the question of the Danish Duchies.

The Confederate generals in America are making gigantic preparations for some great movement, but nothing is known of the nature of it; but it is supposed to include an attack on General M'Clellan's army, and a dash on Washington.

On the other hand, the reverses sustained by the Federals have damped the spirits of the North, and a call from the President for 300,000 more men is so slowly responded to, that recourse to a conscription is expected

Lincoln, under pressure from the Republican party, had signed the Confiscation Bill, the object of which is to give the Confederates sixty days to lay down their arms (!), and declares guilty of treason all who, after that term, shall not return to their allegiance. The penalty of treason is death and confiscation of all property, slaves included. The slaves of rebels are to be set free. The President to have the power of pardon or to pass the minor penalty of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 dollars.

The President has also signed an Act to issue postage and other stamps of from 1 to 90 cents for "currency," and, at the same time, to prevent banks and corporations issuing bills for less than 1 dollar.

Congress adjourned on the 17th July, having, during the session, appropriated a sum of 800,000,000 dollars, of which 500,000,000 were for the army, and 100,000,000 dollars for the navy.

The Confederates have captured Cynthiana and Henderson, in Kentucky; Newbury, in Indiana; Murfreesburgh, in Tennessee; and Baton Rouge, the State capital of Louisiana. They are threatening Nashville and New Orleans; are about to attack Louisville and Stonewall Jackson is marching on Harper's Ferry.

London, Saturday, August 9.

Parliament was prorogued by commission last Thursday. Her Majesty's speech is in effect that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe—that she will strictly conform to the doctrine of neutrality in the affairs of America, and then passes on to other topics which it is not necessary to allude to here.

The Duke of Argyle states that the work of intercommunication in India is progressing so rapidly that in a short time such facilities will be afforded to the cotton planters that will make us altogether independent of America for a supply for our manufactures.

Mr. Cobden, on Friday last, made an attack on the administration of the present Cabinet, to which Lord Palmerston replied with force, showing that the policy of the Government was in accordance with the opinion of the country and the majority of the House.

The London subscription to the Lancashire Distress Fund have reached about £25,000, and the same amount in Liverpool.

Public attention has for some time past been directed to a strange series of poisonings by a female named Constance Wilson, alias Catherine Taylor, the number of which is very large, at least 12 if not 32.

The Federal war steamer Tuscarora was unable to overtake the Confederate steamer Merrimac, and has returned. In her cruise she was accompanied by Her Majesty's steam frigate Shannon, in order to keep the peace between the belligerents while in British waters.

The Civil Tribunal of Perigneux have just decided that there is nothing in the French law to deprive a priest of his civil rights or to prevent him from entering into the civil contract of marriage.

Certain of the Spanish papers are urging upon the Government the recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

Garibaldi is stirring up the people of Italy for another expedition, the destination of which is Rome, and popular demonstrations are taking place in his favour. So much are his projects in opposition to the Government, that the King has found it necessary to issue a proclamation as follows:—

To my People.—At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome a cry that may be which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard; every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigour of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament, in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy.

This has been followed by an order of the day to the troops from the Minister of War, calling upon them by firmness to avoid civil war.

The Government is making every effort to prevent the enrolment of volunteers to the banner of Garibaldi, and will prevent their departure. It has, however, found it necessary to declare that there is no secret understanding on its part to favour the movement.

Ratazzi, in the Senate, has expressed the hope that Garibaldi, knowing the firm will of the King, will submit to his wishes, and thus avoid the great evil of civil war.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation to youths of Sicily, calling upon them to join him.

Young Comrades,—The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I only ask of Italians to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and troubles, but confidently rely upon your self-denial, for well do I know you the mutilated remnant of glorious battles. It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight, but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion, also, the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies to which the country is called. GARIBALDI.

The news from America shows that the state of feeling in the North is more gloomy and desponding than ever. The enrolment for additional troops proceeds so slowly that a committee of the leading men of New York have called upon the President to issue an emancipation manifesto which would, they urge, force a number of Confederate officers and men to leave the Southern army to protect their own homes.

On the 11th July Major-General Halleck was posted to the command of the whole of the land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief, but his appointment failed to remove the general feeling of despondency and uneasiness which prevailed all through the North.

In reply to President Lincoln's appeal to the Border States' members of the Legislature they replied as follows:—

Congress had not voted any sum for remuneration, and they could not consider the proposition in its impalpable form. When a formal proposal was made they might submit it to their States; but the debt it would involve appalled them by its magnitude. Their right to hold slaves was unquestioned—their loyalty undoubted. They had contributed their full share to the support of the war, and they did not see why they should be called upon to make sacrifices greater than the people of other States, who were not more loyal. They would under no circumstances consent to the dissolution of the Union, neither would they ever consent to join the Southern Confederacy, as they could not place their security in the custody of an association which had incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction. They deny that their refusal to adopt emancipation prolonged the war, and state that the rebellion derives its strength from the belief of the Southern people that the Federal Government is inimical to their rights and domestic institutions. "Satisfy the Southern people that no war is made on their property and rights, and they would return to their allegiance." They would not, under any circumstances, become parties to General Hunter's policy of letting the slaves loose on the Southern people.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation authorising military commanders to seize and use for the Federal army all property, real and personal, in the rebel States that may be required.

Arrangements have been made between the North and South for a mutual exchange of prisoners.

The State of Missouri is showing signs of secession, and a plot has been discovered to seize St. Louis on behalf of the Confederates.

The Secession members of the municipality of Baltimore resigned on the Emancipation bill being carried.

The Federal fleet has withdrawn from Vicksburg, which is now protected by a Confederate ram.

London, Saturday, August 16th, 1862.

There is a talk that the Prince of Wales is to be married some time next year to the Princess Alexandria of Denmark, daughter of Prince Christian, successor to the throne of Denmark.

H. R. H. the Princess Royal, or Crown Princess of Prussia, was safely delivered of a son, on Thursday morning last.

Affairs in Italy are assuming a critical aspect. Garibaldi and the Government are in open discord; he declares, that though the Government will not allow him to go to Rome, go he will at any price—or destroy the Italy he has made himself. He has about 3000 to 4000 followers, chiefly, however, very young men, and is organising his forces in Sicily, from whence he purposes making a descent on the main land.

The news from America is becoming intensely interesting, as a grand dash by the Confederates appears to be about made. M'Clellan's army is in a very critical position, and which it is thought he must, as he cannot obtain the reinforcements required, speedily evacuate.

The Confederates maintain their line south of the Chickahominy in M'Clellan's rear, and are massing bodies of troops on the James River, on both sides of which they have erected batteries. Large forces also are concentrating above the Junction of the Appomattox and the James Rivers, with the view of making an attack on either M'Clellan or Pope.

In view of this preparation M'Clellan has ordered every man to be at his post ready for an attack at any moment.

Another Merrimac and another Ram built at Richmond, have appeared in the James River, while several other Confederate rams and steamers have appeared on the Yazoo river.

It is also reported that a fleet of ten Confederate ironclad gunboats have broken the blockade at Mobile, while the Federal fleet of gunboats has been repulsed attack in an on the batteries, and the ram Arkansas, at Vicksburg, with a loss to the Federals of five gunboats, sunk and disabled. The Arkansas, in fact, "played Old Harry" with the entire fleet of the Federals. She passed slap through the lot, she having 10 guns and they 200. I enclose full particulars of this brilliant affair, headed "Exploit of the Arkansas."

Sickness prevails in the Federal fleet at Vicksburg to such an extent, that one half of the crews are unfit for duty, and have been ordered to Memphis.

The Confederate steamer Nashville has safely arrived in a Southern port with 22 pieces of artillery taken by the English from the Russians at Inkerman, and presented to the Confederates by British merchants.

The Federal recruiting has proved so signal a failure, that Lincoln has been compelled to make another call for 300,000 more men to be drafted from the militia. This has caused such great dissatisfaction as must make a continuance of the war so distasteful to the people as to endanger the Federal cause more than anything else.

The Federal Government besides has found itself in so difficult a position as to resort to arrest in cases where people speak unfavourably of, or against the war.

The mayor and leading men of New York have formed committees, and passed resolutions calling upon Lincoln to issue an emancipation proclamation.

This, it is to be feared, will be the last expedient, and will result in a fearful servile war.

London, Saturday, August 23.

Her Majesty the Queen is expected to leave England for the Continent on Tuesday next. Her carriages and luggage have been ordered to Ostend on that day.

Prince Christian of Denmark, his wife, son, and daughter, are about to visit Ostend, where the Prince of Wales it is said will meet them.

There has been a robbery of Bank of England blank note paper from the mills of the manufacturers. The thieves have forged and circulated notes on the paper so that now it is only the printing that discloses the genuine from the forged, and not the paper.

The Great Eastern has left again for New York, and appears to be rising greatly in public favour as a passenger boat; the number of berths taken being steadily on the increase.

Murders, suicides, and violent deaths have lately been sadly on the increase in both town and country.

The South Australian Banking Company held a meeting yesterday, when a resolution was passed for increasing the capital from £400,000 to £500,000.

There will be a public meeting at Manchester next Wednesday, when a deputation from the Western Australian Cotton Company will attend for the purpose of making known the peculiar capabilities of the colony for the growth of cotton, and the means suggested to be taken to secure a supply of cheap labour.

Tenders will be invited next week by the commercial agents of the Government of New South Wales for leases of the railways in the colony in accordance with the Government decision on this subject.

There has been another attempt to assassinate the Marquis Wielopolski at Warsaw. The Pole who lately made the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Constantine was hanged last Thursday.

Affairs in Sicily are assuming more gravity of character. Garibaldi has successfully entered Catania, where he was enthusiastically received by the people and National Guard. He appointed a political director. A royal decree was at once issued proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily.

Another Garibaldian manifestation has taken place at Milan, the people shouting, "Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel for ever." "We want Rome." "Rome or death." "Down with Ratazzi."

At Naples, also, another similar demonstration has taken place.

In the Italian Senate Signor Ratazzi has declared Garibaldi in rebellion. He observed:—

The Government considered Garibaldi in a state of rebellion and the situation of Sicily threatening, but hoped that the difficulties would be surmounted. Signor Ratazzi also stated that, according to intelligence received from Messina, the communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted. General Mella, believing it to be the intention of Garibaldi to proceed to Messina, had intercepted the approach to that city; Garibaldi, however, profiting by the distance of the Royal troops, rapidly directed his march towards Catania. The Government had sent troops to Catania, and the fleet being in the waters off the town to oppose any embarkation or disembarkation of volunteers, it was hoped that in a few days Sicily would be restored to its normal condition.

General Cregla has announced a state of siege in Sicily in the following terms:—

Sicilians! Notwithstanding the word of the King, the vote of the Parliament, and the forbearance of the Government, in giving time to the deluded people to return to their duty, the armed bands of Garibaldi continue to occupy an important town. The rebellion is thus declared, and the Government has resolved to put an end to this state of things, so compromising for the destiny of Italy. Every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force. The liberty of the press is suspended. The commanders of the troops of the divisions of Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse will assume both civil and military powers.

At present France gives no official intimation of what her course of action will be in the event of Garibaldi making a descent on Rome.

The Austrian Government is concentrating more troops in Venetia.

The news from America becomes more exciting by each mail. The country will soon be in open hostility to the Federal Government, and a reign of terror has already commenced. The native citizens of the different States are flying by thousands from the conscription, and the foreign consulates are crowded with persons demanding certificates of exemption. The whole of the seaports are watched, and the frontiers guarded, and every traveller stopped, and forced to enlist or pay a fine of 1000 dollars. The steamers bound to Europe are crowded with passengers, and searched before leaving, while no person is allowed to leave Washington without a permit, nor leave the country without a passport. In some States there is open and violent resistance to the conscription. In Indiana, 16,000 men have banded together to prevent enlistment and oppose taxation; while in Missouri a collision has taken place between the citizens and the State troops to resist the compulsory draught.

The war news is important, the Confederates having been successful in several more engagements in the field. In the Virginia Valley there has been a battle between General Stonewall Jackson, of the Confederate forces, and General Banks, of the Federal army. It lasted several hours, and resulted in the latter retiring sadly cut up, and the loss of one gun. Ohio and Kentucky are likely to fall to the South, General Butler is in danger at New Orleans, and the Federal fleet below Savannah is in danger from another ram just launched by the Confederates.

General Pope, of the Federal cause, recently issued an order for his army to subsist by plunder, and assassinate all secessionists. This has been followed by an official notification from President Jefferson Davis of "reprisals:"—

The President of the Southern Confederacy also refers to General Pope having begun to maintain his troops by plunder. President Davis directs that the Federal Generals Pope and Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers under their command, shall not be considered soldiers, or entitled to the benefit of cartel, if taken prisoners; if any of them are captured they are to be confined, so that in the event of any unarmed citizens of the Confederacy being murdered, with or without trial, under pretence of being spies or hostages, or on any other pretext, an equal number of prisoners shall be shot by command of the Confederate General-in-Chief. The order does not extend to Federal private soldiers, nor to any other division of the Federal army.

President Lincoln refuses to allow negroes to be employed as soldiers, on the plea that he would thereby place the black man on an equality with the white in the army of the Republic, which is engaged in restoring the Union and Constitution founded for the benefit of the white race. He will, however, it is to be feared, finally issue a proclamation of emancipation, whereby the slaves may attempt a rising against their masters.

London, Tuesday, August 26th.

The civil war in America becomes more and more threatening with the particulars of each mail. The hatred exhibited between the people of the North and the South is intense.

The Confederates have captured Independence, Missouri, with a large quantity of military stores; also, Galatin, Tennessee, likewise Baton Rouge; also Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, where the Federals were repulsed with heavy slaughter. At Baton Rouge the Federals lost their camp equipage and stores. The latest news is as follows:—

New York, August 13.

General Stonewall Jackson, in command of the Confederate forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah, attacked on Saturday evening last the advanced guard of General Pope's army, under the command of General Banks, at Culpepper Court-house. General Banks held his ground until reinforced by the main army under General Pope. The loss was severe on both sides, amounting to about 3000 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners. Both parties claim a victory, but it was at the best a drawn battle, leaving the Confederates in the best position to renew the conflict when it suited them.

The *New York Journal* exclaims against General Pope for suffering himself to be taken unawares. Pope himself and his staff narrowly escaped capture.

General Pope reports that Stonewall Jackson retreated yesterday across the Rapidan.

The Confederate ram Arkansas, in attempting to run down the Mississippi from Vicksburg, past Baton Rouge, was attacked by the Federal fleet. She suffered considerable damage in her machinery, and was obliged to run on shore. To save her from capture, she was blown up and abandoned by her officers.

Baton Rouge was captured by the Confederates under General Breckinridge.

The guerrilla warfare continues in the Border States.

Garibaldi has seized the public treasury and telegraph-office at Catania. The majority of the people there are said by the Government organs to be favourable to the Government.

The following is the report presented by the Italian Ministers to the King:—

Sire,—General Garibaldi, forgetful of his duties as a citizen, has raised the standard of revolt in Sicily. Your name and that of Italy appear again upon that standard to mislead the simple, but only serve to veil the intentions of European demagogy, to the service of which he seems now to have lent his sword and his fame.

The cry of "Rome or death!" and the insane insults against your glorious ally, hailed only with applause by the enemies of liberty and of the unity of Italy, become on his lips the cause which chiefly delays the moment when, according to the wish solemnly expressed by the National Parliament, the seat of the Italian government shall be established in the Eternal City.

Obstinately deaf to the voice of duty, he has not been moved by the idea of creating civil war in his country; your voice, which he once respected, has had no effect upon him. More energetic action has now become necessary.

The representatives of the Government in Sicily, not easily forgetting the services rendered by the General, out of respect for the feeling of the country towards him, and especially in consideration of the particular benevolence with which your Majesty has honoured him, have acted towards him with a tolerance which, under other circumstances, would have been blameable.

The means of ordinary repression which sufficed to prevent the attempts which, on a previous occasion, at the foot of the Tyrolean Alps, threatened the safety and the peace of Italy, are, to-day, powerless in producing the same results. Now that all hopes of his contrition are over, and that rebellion has been openly declared, the Government would be wanting to the King's confidence and to that manifested to it by the Parliament in its recent votes, if it did not propose to your Majesty to suppress your own feelings and to adopt all the means with which, in virtue of the laws and from the very force of circumstances, the Royal authority is provided, to suppress on every point this audacious revolt, and to re-establish the empire of the law trodden under foot and outraged throughout the whole island.

The question in point, Sire, is to shield the principles proclaimed in the *plebiscites* against every enemy, to assure the unity of the kingdom, and to leave open to Italy the path to which her high destinies call her.

It would be culpable to hesitate to act in presence of such circumstances; it is the imperious duty of your Ministers not to decline their mission, and to provide for eventualities. The imminent danger and the character of the misfortunes which threaten the country render legitimate the measures which we submit for your approval. By raising a standard in opposition to your flag, by arming citizens against the faithful troops of your Majesty, General Garibaldi has placed himself beyond the pale of the law; those who follow him have placed themselves in open hostility with the State. It is, therefore, necessary to treat the country which they occupy as a country occupied or menaced by an enemy. This is why, Sire, we propose to you to place the island of Sicily in a state of siege during the whole time that the rebellion shall last, and until order shall be completely restored.

Your Council of Ministers frankly assume the responsibility of these exceptional measures, because they comprise the safest means of most promptly re-establishing the rule of law and liberty in the insurgent provinces, as also of putting an end to the terrible anxieties caused by the dangers and fears of civil war. They will, moreover, contribute, Sire, to protect the representative monarchy which we have all sworn to uphold, and to obviate a most serious obstacle to the accomplishment of Italian unity, and to resolve all the elements of Italian glory and prosperity.

(Signed)

URBAIN RATTAZZI, MATTEUCCI,
DURANDO, DEPRETIS,
PATITTI, FERRANO,
CONFORTI, QUINTINO SELLA.

The following is Garibaldi's letter to the Hungarians:—

Hungarians!—What is Hungary about? Is that noble nation, which already the victorious Turk has seen rise suddenly armed in the defence of the civilisation of Europe—that nation before which the proud Emperors of Hapsburg have bent as supplicants, asking aid and mercy—is it gone to sleep for ever? Brothers of Hungary! Revolution is on your threshold. Sharpen your glance, and you will see the flag of liberty floating on the tower of Belgrade. Listen attentively, and you will hear the rattle of Servian rifles, who, up and armed in defence of their rights, are fighting against the abhorred system.

And you, what are you about? You, a strong people, who have not had the misfortune, which Italy once suffered, of being divided between seven tyrants—you, a people of warriors, what are you waiting for? Have you broken your swords? Have you forgotten your martyrs, renounced your vows of vengeance, or do you rely on the perfidious promises of your oppressors? Do you put your faith in those who advise you to accept the insidious offers of Austria, who seems inclined now to grant you your rights, but who is already preparing to betray you, and to take from you by force or fraud what she reluctantly gives you? Can you trust in the good faith and honesty of a government which is a robber and a traitor, which, after the disaster of Villagos, despoiled a whole nation of its riches? Or do you hearken to those who, less imprudent, but equally culpable, flatter you with the mad hope of accomplishing your enfranchisement by legal expedients, henceforth shown insufficient to redeem a people, or, what is worse still, who exhort you to await foreign help?

You also are oppressed under a ferocious despotism; you also have Austria like a rock on your chest stopping your breath, Austria whose empire you have saved more than once, Austria who, as a reward for having lent her many a time the bulwark of your powerful breasts, has violated your laws, annihilated your statutes, attempted to abolish your language, exiled your best citizens, and erected gallows in your cities. Do you despair of your own strength and valour? Do not forget that in 1848 you had only to push on your triumphal road to Vienna to destroy for ever the old sanguinary throne of the Hapsburgs.

The present moment is more propitious; Russia will not now offer a helping hand to Austria to thwart your efforts; she has been paid with too much ingratitude; and Prussia, the ancient rival of the Empire, will not defend her against your attacks.

Woe to Hungary! Woe to every oppressed people if you obey fallacious and cowardly counsels, if you think any other pact between you and Austria possible except hatred and war! Oh, brothers! do not miss this propitious opportunity. The Servians are fighting for liberty—for the emancipation of a whole race which has been oppressed and trampled.

And you also, you want liberty. You also, oppressed and outraged, you have the right—more than the right—the duty of reasserting the rank earned by your glorious deeds, your virtues, and the services which you have rendered to civilisation. The Servians and Montenegrins are fighting against despotism.

Courage! You have sufficient strength if you have sufficient daring. Hearken not to those who counsel patience and an ignominious servility, but listen to the voice of your conscience, which says, "Up! follow the example of Servia and of Montenegro; imitate those who are ready to apply the torch of revolution on other points of Europe."

Italy, who loves you as brothers, who has promised to repay you the price of blood which your brave sons have shed for her on many battle-fields—Italy, grateful, and who honours and blesses the sacred memory of Tuckery, who died for her, calls upon you to share new battles and her new victories over despotism; she invokes you, in the name of the holy fraternity of peoples, in the name of the welfare of all.

Sons of Arpad, would you betray your brothers! Will you fail to join the rendezvous of nations when they meet to do battle against despotism! Certainly, liberty abandoned by you would run great risks; but your fame would be lost for ever; the martyrs of Arad would curse you as degenerate sons.

Oh! I know you! I do not doubt you. Hungary, too long deceived by perfidious friends, will awaken to the cry of liberty, which to-day reaches it across the Danube, and will to-morrow resound from Italy. And when the solemn hour of nations strikes, I shall, I am sure, meet your invincible phalanxes on that field where a death-struggle will be fought between liberty and tyranny, between barbarism and civilisation.

Your sincere brother,

G. GARIBALDI.

Palermo, July 26, 1862.

General Klapka's reply is as under:—

General,—You have just addressed an appeal to arms to Hungary. Your voice might have found an echo among my countrymen if you had raised that war-cry at the head of your volunteers, united to the Royal troops, to advance by common agreement against the Hapsburgh dynasty. It cannot now be responded to, for it is not the voice of Italy, but of a man who is working to destroy his own glory, and who compromises his name and his fortune in the sad chances of civil war.

To rouse the Hungarians to insurrection you quote the example of the Servians, of the Greeks, and of the Montenegrins. That example is, in fact, a lesson for Hungary; but it tells her to wait for a more propitious moment, if she wishes to avoid the same mistakes and the same disasters. The Servians, the Greeks, and the Montenegrins have thought fit to respond to an appeal like that you have addressed to us. They were to be supported in their movement; I even believe that they expected you. What a fine occasion you have lost of continuing that task of liberator which you commenced with so much success! The fate of all those people, betrayed in their hopes, does not reconcile us to oppression, but bids us spare our strength for more favourable circumstances. This patriotic prudence does not please you, and you remind us of our duties. It is empowers me to remind you of yours. Have you not forgotten it, General, by separating yourself, as you have done, from the legal powers sanctioned by the votes of the people, and by raising the standard of rebellion? Stop—there is still time—in this lamentable course. Cease to work for Austria and for all European reactions, by wishing to hasten too quickly the emancipation of Italy. Drive away from her all these menaces of civil war which alarm all honest citizens. You owe this to your past career; you owe it to your name; you owe it to the hopes which you have engendered among nations who are suffering, and which you cannot deceive without betraying yourself.

As regards Hungary, she intends to and she must act, and she has already shown what she can do. But to attempt this new effort, while listening to the voice of her friends, she must first consult her own conscience. She would be happy, on the day of struggle, to lend her hand to Italy, united with her against Austria. May God will it that, when that day comes, you may resume the task which your lucky star seems to reserve to you in contemporary events.

Accept, General, the assurance of my devoted sentiments.

GEORGE KLAPKA.

Turin, August 23, 1862.

The *Standard* of to-day has a summary of Parliamentary papers relating to the colony of Queensland.

AMERICA.

THE CIVIL WAR.

(From the Home News, August 26th.)

THE great battles before Richmond which were described in our last have been followed by a period of comparative quiet, so far as operations in the field are concerned; but there can be little doubt that important movements will be made shortly on the one side or the other. M'Clellan's troops still hold the position which they took up at Turkey Bend, on the James River, after their retreat. Here they are protected by the gunboats, and their communications have hitherto not been interfered with. This state of affairs, however, cannot be expected to last long. The Confederates have been erecting batteries at several points which menace the Federal position, while they have been collecting their forces from all quarters and massing them in the neighbourhood of the Northern army. Their plan, it would appear, is to cut off M'Clellan's supplies and so force him to capitulate. Certain movements lately made by the Federal commander tend to confirm the belief, which is generally entertained at Washington, that he is intent in getting away from the peninsula on which he is at present encamped, as soon as possible. If he is able to escape out of the "fix" into which he has led his army, he will probably endeavour to join General Pope, who has been slowly moving southwards for the last few weeks, along the Shenandoah Valley, in the direction of Richmond. This movement would be a very dangerous one, but it might succeed. Even if successful, however, it would amount to a confession that the great campaign had proved a failure, and that the Federal capital could not be left without the protection of a large army.

General Pope has under him some 60,000 men. The original plan was that he should operate against the Confederate army at Richmond from the north, at the same time that M'Clellan operated from the east. It is probable that all ideas of such combined movements have now been given up. Pope's long line—according to indications contained in letters from various quarters, it must be fifty miles in extent—has recently been pierced by the indefatigable Confederate General, "Stonewall" Jackson. Pope's force appears to have been stretched out between Fredericksburg and Madison. The divided position of his troops presented an opportunity which a keen soldier like Jackson was not likely to neglect, and from his central position he seems to have crossed the Rapidan in force—an easy matter, as the river is fordable in all directions—and to have broken into the midst of his opponent's lines. He advanced from the neighbourhood of Gordonsville and threatened the right of the Federals. General Banks, in command on the right, brought up his divisions to stop the Confederates, and he appears to have got under the fire of Jackson's guns and to have been well beaten. From the fact that one or two Federal guns were taken we infer that Banks must have been attacked on the march. It is quite probable that the Confederates outnumbered their opponent, because it would be Jackson's aim to surprise his foe and beat him in detail. It is also probable, as narrated, that the arrival of reinforcements, in other words, the concentration of that wing of the Federal army, induced Jackson to retire across the Rapidan towards his old quarters, carrying with him a gun or guns captured from the enemy.

During the past month an irregular guerilla war has been carried on in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. It is difficult to say on which side there has been a preponderance of success; but the course of events has proved that a large part of the population of those States is disaffected to the Union. We do not doubt that General Butler, at New Orleans, and the Federals on the South Carolinian and Georgian coasts are in great danger. On the whole, present prospects are favourable to the Confederates, but unless they can strike home before the new levies are in the field, before the new gunboats are ready for active service, before the rivers are again full of water, they will have to repeat, under less advantageous circumstances, their exploits during the last two months. It still remains to be seen whether they are able to assume the offensive and strike at the heart of their foes.

The recapture of Baton Rouge by the Confederates last month turned out to be a false report; but it appears certain that that fest has now been accomplished. The Southern papers report that the Confederates under Breckenridge took Baton Rouge upon the 6th of August, after defeating the Federal forces, and capturing their camp equipage and stores. The Federal General Williams was killed. General Breckenridge afterwards retired to Collett's River, ten miles from Baton Rouge, there being no water between that point and the Mississippi. Southern journals also claim a victory at Tuzewell, near Cumberland Gap, where the Federals were repulsed with heavy slaughter. The Federal flotilla of the Mississippi has been compelled to abandon the siege of Vicksburg.

General Halleck has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the armies of the Union. He does not supersede M'Clellan, who is still at the head of the army of the Potomac.

In our last we stated that President Lincoln had called for a new levy of 300,000 men. This call has not been responded to. In spite of the bounty money offered by the Federal Government, by the States, and by individuals, amounting on the average to £50 per man, not a twentieth part of the required number of recruits came forward. The President has now ordered that all vacancies in the supply of the 300,000 men shall be filled up by drafting, and that another draft shall be collected of 300,000 more. This is a demand for 600,000 men, and if obeyed will change the whole aspect of the war. It is hardly possible to give an adequate conception of the excitement caused in the North by this order. The New York correspondent of the *Times*, writing on August 8, says:—"The excitement among all classes except the negroes, who are not affected by the conscription, has been hard to bear at any time, and especially in the dog-days. Such of the native-born Americans as are hale and hearty, and clearly within the limits prescribed by the law, are resigned to the infliction of paying for substitutes if the lot falls upon them; but the large class to whom money is an object, and who are sufficiently superannuated in appearance to look as if they ought to be exempt from service, have rushed to the city hall in numbers that, if they were soldiers, might make M'Clellan's eyes glisten with pleasure, but which, as they are only skulkers, might cause his lip to curl with a very different feeling. Chronic rheumatism, heart disease, tendency to apoplexy, spinal complaints, consumption, and many other well-known diseases have very suddenly assumed very aggravated forms, and the surgeons of the city have done a lucrative business during the week in certifying to the facts. Gentlemen who last Friday were well pleased to pass for 35, or 40 at the utmost, are this Friday dissatisfied to be thought less than 47 or 48. Many flowing beards that were glossy black before the proclamation, became grey or white in the night afterwards, for grief, it is to be charitably supposed, at the perils and sorrows of the Republic. A new branch of business has been improvised to accommodate these and other citizens who have no stomach for the fight, and no love for the salt pork, bad water, and perils of the camp; and the avenues of the city-hall are crowded by sham attorneys, called 'shysters,' in the American vernacular, who instruct applicants how and where to procure printed forms of exemption papers, and how to fill them up, charging fees, varying from 25c. to a couple of dollars, according to the personal appearance or presumed wealth or inexperience of the applicants. And women, not quite so patriotic as those of the South, have appeared among the crowd in lieu of their husbands, to claim exemption for them, on the ground that they are incurable drunkards, and therefore ineligible and unfit to serve—an allegation of which the truth or the falsehood must be equally unacceptable to the Federal Government. Among the Irish population the trouble and perplexity have been much greater than among the Americans. The office of the British consul has been encumbered from morning to night by Celtic multitudes desirous of protection, on the plea that they are still British subjects who have never renounced their nationality. General Meagher has been doing his utmost by means of really eloquent speeches, to reclaim these wandering sheep to the Hiberno-American fold, but without any signal success. The Irish might, perhaps, be induced to fight against England and France, or in any other war that could be called a foreign aggression against the United States, but they seem to have a strong, if not invincible, reluctance to fight against the South, or to be mixed up with the fleet in hostilities, the ultimate results of which may be the emancipation of the negroes. It may be taken for certain that the Irish, as a body, will in all cases where they have not been duly naturalised, or have voted in the political or municipal elections of this country, fall back upon their British nationality. The circumstances are peculiar, and if the British Government were only half as unfriendly to the Federal Government as the United States were to Great Britain during the Crimean war, when they expelled the British ambassador from Washington for an alleged breach of the Enlistment Act, the two nations would be involved in hostilities at a very early date after the enforcement of the draft; and it is not only those Irish who are legally British subjects, but many who are naturalised citizens of the United States, who object to other participation in the war than the payment of taxes towards it prosecution. Hundreds have either gone already, or are preparing to go, to Canada, to avoid service in the Federal army, and not only Canada, but Australia presents itself to their minds as a preferable abode to the United States under existing circumstances; and to such an extent has the feeling spread among them that the few shipping offices in this city which have direct communication with Australia are unable to offer even deck accommodation to the numbers of intending passengers. The Germans are as alert, though not quite so angry as the Irish; and the consular offices of such States of the German Confederation as have agents in this city are thronged by people, to whom the privilege of American citizenship has no present charms, and will not have until the war is concluded. But, as the conscription is not of so much of a novelty to the Germans as to the Irish or the Americans, they do not freeign against it as unconstitutional or arbitrary. They merely seem to think it unnecessary, and refuse to conform to it, even though the penalty should be their voluntary expatriation to British America."

The members for the Border States have replied to an appeal from the President respecting the emancipation scheme. Mr. Lincoln pressed them hard with the argument that nothing but the destruction of slavery in those States can sap effectually the hopes of the Secessionists that they will one day join them. If Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and the rest will break that link of sympathy between them and the South, the South will despair, and recoil before a united North. The Border members reply cautiously. Twenty of them throw cold water on the scheme, but add that if Congress would really vote the money for buying out the slaves, they would consider it; till then the plan remains a mere Congressional sentiment. Seven more Border members assent more cordially. One, the member for Tennessee, is enthusiastic in praise of the President, and intimates he would even give up slavery to save the Union.

We subjoin several extracts from the journals and correspondence of the month, relating to the above-mentioned and other incidents:—

The Federal fleet in James River comprises an immense number of vessels. There are nearly 600 transports and war-steamers between Newport News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft, among which are 100 to 200 canal boats. The gunboats number from 20 to 25. From Richmond we learn that Fort Darling had been greatly strengthened and the batteries iron-clad, and that a gunboat on the plan of the Merrimac had been built by the Confederates.

President Davis issued the following address to the Confederate army of Virginia, after the late severe battles on the Chickahominy:—

To the army in Eastern Virginia.—Soldiers,—I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favour of Divine Providence, you have lately won; and, as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skilfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely beleagured your capital, and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in its entrenchments; with well-directed movements and death-defying valour you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation. The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognise you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency, your one grand object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, independence.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

General Lee also congratulated the army upon having relieved Richmond from a state of siege. He claims to have captured fifty-three pieces of artillery in the late engagement.

The Confederate army at Richmond is now known to be commanded by General Lee.

It is officially reported that the Federal loss in the recent battles before Richmond was 16,000 men.

Congress adjourned on the 17th July. During the session it has appropriated 800,000,000 dollars, including 500,000,000 dollars for the army, and 100,000,000 dollars for the navy. It has passed the Militia Bill, authorising the President to employ negroes for camp service, or any military or naval service for which they are competent; also to accept 100,000 volunteers for nine months' service, with 25 dollars bounty, and one month's advance pay.

President Lincoln had signed the Confiscation Bill, with amendments that the provisions of the bill should not apply to acts of rebels done previously to the passage of the bill, and that the confiscation was to be only during the lifetime of offenders. [This "Confiscation Bill" is a sweeping measure, in which a whole series of bills introduced by different members have been consolidated.] It was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 82 to 44, and by the Senate by a majority of 27 to 13. The New York correspondent of the *Times* makes the following observations on the general effect of this bill:—

It is so severe and vindictive as to justify the supposition that the North has at last relinquished all hope of conciliating the Southern, if not the Border States, and that it is preparing to deal with the cotton States as William the Conqueror and his barons dealt with Saxon England. The measure has not yet received the signature of the President, and the representatives of the Border States, most of whom voted in the minority in both Houses, are undertaking to use their utmost influence to induce him to veto some of the most Draconic of its provisions. The measure provides that the President shall immediately issue a proclamation offering an amnesty to all who within sixty days shall return to their allegiance. After the expiration of that term, he is empowered to seize the property of all rebels, and confiscate it to the use of the Government and the army, with the exception of the slaves, who are to be set free. The punishment of treason, in addition to confiscation, is to be death, or at the option of the President, imprisonment for five years, with a fine of 10,000 dollars. No runaway slave is to be delivered to any one claiming to be his owner, unless the latter can prove that he never aided or abetted the rebellion, and is prepared to take the oath of allegiance. Furthermore, the President is authorised to employ the negroes, and use them for the suppression of the rebellion in any manner he may deem expedient. It needs but little knowledge of the South to foretell that, should this measure receive the presidential sanction, it will act like oil upon flame, and harden the hearts of the whole people into still fiercer hostility."]

The House of Representatives had postponed the Senate Bill for the admission of Western Virginia

mand, was, I believe, alleged as the principal, if not the only reason why France did not act at once."

A French company has been formed in Paris for the cultivation of cotton in Algeria. The capital of the company, which is founded under the auspices of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, is to be £1,000,000 sterling, divided into 50,000 shares of £20 each.

The despatch of French troops to Mexico is being made upon a much more extensive scale than was at first contemplated. At Cherbourg, at Toulon, and in some of the Algerian ports, the preparations for embarkation were going on. It is said that about 25,000 men—being the whole effectives available at present—will be despatched to Mexico, in order that the campaign should be brought to a successful issue as quickly as possible. [Recent intelligence from Mexico is of little importance, except in so far as it shows that the French troops were quite capable of holding their position in the country till the arrival of the reinforcements. Their communications with Vera Cruz were at one time in danger, but are now thoroughly established.

General Concha, Marquis of Havanna, the new Spanish ambassador, was received at the Tuileries on the 13th August, with the usual ceremonial. In his speech to the Emperor he made no allusion whatever to Mexico, and the *Patrie* says that no negotiations in relation to that country will be resumed with Spain until after the French troops shall have made themselves masters of the capital. That is a pretty long date—and thus fall to the ground the rumours assiduously disseminated that General Concha was coming here to disavow General Prim, and renew the alliance for joint operations which he broke off.

In honour of the national fete the Emperor has either pardoned or remitted the punishment of 1053 condemned persons in civil prisons, 148 National Guards convicted of breaches of discipline, and 782 military culprits.

RUSSIA.

Another attempt at assassination has been made in Warsaw. This time the intended victim was the Marquis Wielopolski, who was ascending, on the 7th August, the stairs of the palace where the financial commission sits, when a pistol was fired at him. The man who made the attempt has been seized, but his name is not yet known. The marquis escaped without injury. [The life of the Marquis Wielopolski has since been again attempted. On this second occasion the assassin endeavoured to stab him with a dagger, while driving in an open carriage. The marquis was not injured.]

The man who attempted to kill the Grand Duke Constantine some time back was executed at Warsaw on the 21st of August.

An imperial decree has been issued at Warsaw ordering an administrative reorganisation throughout Poland on decentralising principles. The object of this reorganisation is to effect economy by the diminution of offices, and the extension of the sphere of action of subordinate officials.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies the report published by the Belgian papers, that Russia, jointly with France, had proposed in London the recognition of the Confederate States of America and conciliation between the belligerents.

TURKEY.

A conference of the representatives of the European Powers has recently been held at Constantinople for the settlement of the Servian question. It is understood to have come to this arrangement. All the Turkish forts are to be dismantled, except Belgrade and two others, and the Servians placed in possession of the gates of their capital. All Mussulmans who remain in Servia are to be subject to Servian authority; the Porte is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the province, and the hereditary right of Prince Michael is to be clearly acknowledged. The concessions are grave, but it is doubtful whether they will satisfy the Servians, who want not only security from bombardments, but a national existence, and whose bearing already says the Grand Vizier, compels the Sultan to keep 100,000 troops in Europe.

While France and Russia have been flattering themselves that they had settled a great question by repairing the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem at their common charges, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a despatch to Constantinople, claiming that not France or Russia, but the Pope alone, has a right to touch the holy places.

The Prince of Montenegro has been fired upon by an assassin—one who, it is said, was travelling in his suite. The Prince was only slightly wounded, and the perpetrator of the crime has been arrested. Rumour alleges that there is every possibility of the hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro coming to a speedy close. The Prince is represented as disposed to negotiate with the Porte upon the basis of the conditions already offered by Omar Pasha. Meanwhile, occasional conflicts are still taking place between the Turks and the Montenegrins, but with little or no result—each side, as usual, claiming every action as a victory.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber and the Government still stand opposite one another without firing. The Liberal party cannot agree upon the extent of the reduction it will make in the military budget, the majority being in favour of a reduction of nine million of thalers—£1,500,000—or, in other words, a return to the states of the army before 1859. To this the king, it is known, will not consent, and the Moderates are in favour of a smaller reduction. They are headed by Von Sybel, but the country is inclined for the more sweeping measure. The military commission of the Chamber has rejected the vote for the re-organisation of the army, 2,128,000 thalers, but this requires to be confirmed by the whole Chamber. The Government has notified, through a semi-official journal, the following menace or promise:—"It cannot be expected that the Government will consent to the diminution of the general budget, by which the progress already made in reorganising the army would be destroyed. The Government and the king would violate its most sacred duty if it did not make use to the fullest extent of its constitutional position for carrying out the form which is considered indispensable to the welfare of the State. If, unfortunately, an understanding should not be attained, the Government will undoubtedly regulate the further steps it may consider it its duty to adopt by the rights conferred upon it by the constitution, and are entirely most distinctly to repel the odious suspicion of any *coup d' état* or breach of that constitution being intended."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, August 7, being the last day of the session, their lordships met at two o'clock, when the House was prorogued by commission: The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, Earl St. Germans, Lord Kingsdown, and Lord Wensleydale.

It cannot be said that the public took much interest in the closing ceremonial, which certainly did not appeal very strongly to their favour. With the exception of the five noble lords who, as commissioners, had donned their scarlet robes, the attendance of peers was scanty in the extreme, being limited to the Bishop of Chichester, Earl Fortescue, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Denman, and the Marquis of Bath. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies in the strangers' gallery, and they also filled the back bench on the Opposition side of the House, while one of the side galleries exhibited a few black-coated visitors, relieved by two or three in Indian costumes; and yet with all this, from the dreary waste of empty benches in the body of the House, the chamber wore an extremely bare aspect.

The Lord Chancellor ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to desire the attendance of the Commons to hear the royal commission read.

The Speaker of the Commons having arrived at the bar, attended by an unusually large body of members of the lower House.

The Lord Chancellor then read, in a clear and distinct tone, the Queen's Speech, announcing the prorogation. It was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"The civil war which has for some time been raging among the States of the North American Union has, unfortunately, continued in unabated intensity; and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent. But her Majesty, having from the outset, determined to take no part in that contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered.

"Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish empire, and her Majesty has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in that conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions.

"Her Majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have lately been employed, in co-operation with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China from injury by the civil war which is laying waste portions of that vast empire.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed, generally, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year; and her Majesty thanks you for having also made provision towards placing her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals in a permanent state of defence.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have attained.

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attracted this year to the United Kingdom, and her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesies will strengthen the foundation of international friendship and goodwill.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an Act for carrying into effect the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade; and her Majesty trusts that the co-operation of the United States' navy with her own may go far to extinguish the desolating crime against which that treaty is directed.

"Her Majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education among the poorer classes of her subjects will tend to promote an object of great national importance.

"Her Majesty has given her willing assent to many measures of public utility which you have submitted to her during this session.

"The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly bearing and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her Majesty trusts that the act for enabling boards of guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress.

"The Act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sales.

"The Act for the better regulation of parochial assessments will tend to a more equal distribution of local taxation; while the Act for the better administration of the highways will, her Majesty trusts, improve the means of communication in many parts of the country.

"The Act for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom; and the Act for amending the law relating to the poor will extend to the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland better means of obtaining relief and medical attendance.

"The Act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, her Majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country.

"In returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and may direct them to the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people."

The commission, proroguing Parliament until Friday, the 24th of October, was then read, and the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until that day.

The Speaker and the members of the House of Commons then retired from the bar, and the proceedings, which were of a purely formal character, terminated at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

In the manufacturing districts in the north, after a twelvemonth of difficulty and distress, matters are, in every respect, worse than ever. Under this beautiful weather, when even a Lancashire operative must have a few more chances of irregular employment, there were 7000 more "paupers" last week than the week before. Indeed, there never was a more gloomy prospect. Work diminishes; pauperism increases week by week; the unmanageable mass of unsettled poor is becoming enormous; the patience and temper of the sufferers are giving away; the mischievous men who rise up in such emergencies to aggravate and to mislead are becoming more prominent; savings are consumed, charity cooled, rates pushed to the utmost; winter is not distant, and there really seems not a chance of a timely supply of cotton from any source whatever. Everybody can understand what it is for a quarter of the entire population of a town to be receiving relief from a charitable fund, besides more than 10,000 actual paupers. Preston is not the most distressed place in Lancashire, and this is the case there. The town, or rather the union comprising the township and its suburbs, contains about 110,000 persons. Rather less than a quarter, of these—that is about 26,000—are operatives connected with the cotton manufacture. Their wives and children make up the best part of the difference between that number and the whole population. Of these 26,000 persons, hitherto supporting themselves and others, half are out of work altogether, and a quarter are only just kept at work for such days and hours as will enable them to earn a small pittance necessary for life. The pressure on the rates and on private charity is, of course overwhelming. Last week there were 13,369 "paupers," and 22,690 persons receiving assistance from the Charitable Fund, of course, the rates are collected with difficulty, and the fund diminishes. But this is not the worst feature of the crisis. All the usual evils of a vast system of relief are beginning to show themselves. It is found impossible to discriminate. There is plunder and waste. The persons relieved sell their meal and obtain drink, which, no doubt, many of them feel as necessary as food. They go straight from the fund to the ginshop, with the money of charity in their hands. Under the influence of agitators and the guidance of committees, the operatives are now beginning to refuse to do work, unless work can be found that they are accustomed to. They cannot dig, they say, or use the pick; they cannot walk miles; they cannot stand rain and cold. Their pride will not allow them to take a broom and sweep the streets. Relying on their numbers, and the evident necessity of their condition, they are standing for terms. The secretary of the Preston Operative Spinners and Self-acting Minders has issued a circular protesting against the operatives being compelled to work. He stigmatises the guardians as cruel and hard-hearted; calls them wiseacres; and finishes by recommending them to improve the present occasion by opening schools, in order to qualify the operatives, who can do nothing else, for the elective franchise.—*Home News.*

AUSTRALIAN ITEMS.

APPEAL CASE.—At the close of July last judgment was given in the case of "Hosking v. Terry and Stirling," which had been argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 12th of that month. The question at issue was, whether certain property formed part of the residuary estate of the late Samuel Terry. The Master in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales reported to the court that the property in question did not form part of the residuary estate. Exceptions were taken to that report, which were overruled by the Supreme Court in 1853, and that judgment was affirmed by the Judicial Committee in 1856. After this judgment new evidence of the testator's title to the land in question was discovered, and the respondents applied to the court to order the Master to review his report. The Primary Judge of the court below dismissed the application, but that order was reversed by the full court, and the Master was directed to review his report. From that judgment the present appeal was brought. Lord Kingsdown now delivered the judgment of their lordships, reversing the judgment of the court below appealed from, with costs.

BANKRUPTCY.—On the 13th August, Mr. Commissioner Fane was occupied at the Bankruptcy Court with the case of Mr. W. Westgarth. The bankrupt had traded (in partnership with Alfred Ross and Spowers) as a wine merchant, in Threadneedle-street, having a house at Melbourne, which was managed by Ross and Spowers. On the day mentioned the sitting for examination and discharge was held. The accounts show liabilities of £45,891; against which the assets are returned at £29,000, but of this sum about £24,000 represents consignments to Melbourne. The bankrupt's dealings appear to have been principally in wines and spirits, two of the largest creditors being Messrs. Hennessey and Co., of Cognac, and Messrs. Sandeman and Co., of St. Swithin's-lane. The bankrupt's expenditure in the last two years had been £1450. Mr. Sargood appeared for the assignees, Mr. Linklater for creditors, and Mr. Bagley for the bankrupt. The bankrupt passed his examination, and the order of discharge was adjourned.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

(*From the Times, August 22.*)

In the long list of American telegrams which have just been received, there is but a single item of intelligence favourable to the Federals. The new iron ram Arkansas—the Merrimac of the Mississippi—is said to have been blown up, but, as the siege of Vicksburg, for the relief of which she was designed, has been finally abandoned, the Confederates can well afford the loss. For the rest, the report tells or nothing but gloom and confusion, increasing difficulties and impending dissolution. The small conquests effected by the Federals in the spring are apparently slipping out of their hands. General Butler himself is in danger at New Orleans. The garrison at Hilton Head is expecting an attack. The very fleet of the northerners below Savannah is on the alert from similar apprehensions. But these are small matters compared with the threatened disorganisation in the States themselves. Kentucky, already, perhaps, more than half Confederate in feeling, is in imminent risk of a Confederate invasion, and Ohio itself is hardly reputed safe. What is worse than all, the North-west has shown symptoms of disaffection, and proceedings are reported from Indiana which amount to nothing less than resolutions of secession on the part of those engaged. When the Californians again hear that their fellow-citizens have been arrested as ships' decks lest they should escape the conscription, they are not likely to look with much favour on a Union which renders them mere food for powder. All this while, the desperate Government of Washington is pressing soldiers into its armies with unscrupulous rigor. The very approach of the conscription has driven thousands into flight, and it seems as if Mr. Stanton would have to capture his recruits by police officers and carry them off at the point of the bayonet. The war, too, is assuming, meanwhile, a character of shocking ferocity, and the ominous cry of "reprisals" has been officially sounded. On all sides, the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent.

If the Federals were not blind with fury, they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. Looking at the contest from a distance, we cannot so much as imagine on what calculations the President's government can now expect to accomplish its objects, or on what grounds they can justify their prosecution of the war. Twelve months ago they commenced, not in haste, but with great deliberation, and after a rude and costly lesson, their preparations for the realities of the struggle before them. What this struggle implied they first learnt from their defeat at Bull Run. That reverse taught them that the suppression of the "rebellion" was not the work of a week or two for an army of ignorant volunteers. They saw then what the war would require, and they made no secret of their convictions. They acknowledged openly that the subjection of the South would demand the organisation of powerful forces, and these forces they proceeded to raise and discipline. They called for hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and in these days the soldiers came. President Lincoln got every man and gun that he asked for, and these immense levies were placed under the command of a popular and promising general to train at his leisure. How little M'Clellan was hurried in his operations we need not say. Nobody can have forgotten the months that he spent, probably with great prudence, on the drill and discipline which might impart to his new levies the qualities of an army. The best part of a year passed before he could be induced to leave his parade ground, and begin the work on which he was set. At last he did move, and what we beg our readers to remember is that the army with which he then advanced was the real grand army of the North. It is curious, indeed to reflect how very little we know of those forces which fought the battles of the West. We first heard of desultory combats in Kentucky and Tennessee, then of more extensive operations on the Missouri border, and finally of two large armies manœuvring against each other on the Mississippi. But the Federal army which was so severely handled at Corinth never seemed to draw for either men or munitions on the immediate resources of the Federal Government. The troops were raised in the North-Western States, and supplied from that part of the country in apparent independence of Washington. All the efforts of the Government, of the New England States, of the Atlantic cities, and, in a word, of America proper, were concentrated on M'Clellan's army, and on the navy by which it was to be supported. It was on the perfection of this great machine that the President and his secretaries were incessantly at work. For this Mr. Chase manufactured his paper money, and Mr. Stanton his bulletins. For this the Government foundries turned out battery after battery, till the army of the Potomac was believed to be irresistible in artillery alone. The force led by M'Clellan into Virginia represented what the North could really accomplish after a year's preparation and with unexhausted resources; nor was the result discreditable. After allowing for all the expenditure on minor expeditions, we cannot doubt that M'Clellan had with him from first to last upwards of 150,000 troops, all, under the circumstances, well organised and disciplined, admirably equipped, and excellently supplied. Now, what has been the fate of this representative army? It has failed more completely than any other Federal force in the field, great or small. It has literally done nothing. Though the scene of its operations was close at home, and it was never exhausted by laborious marches, it has not won a single battle, and after struggling with difficulty up to the walls of Richmond, it was suddenly beaten back with dreadful loss.

This being the case, can it, let us ask, be reasonably anticipated that a second venture on the same terms, will be more successful than the first? We will assume, for argument's sake, that the President obtains the 600,000 new levies for which he is now calling. This, however, will only put him in the position from which he started a few months ago, when he had 700,000, and of a far better quality. He may begin anew to organise these levies, to turn recruits into soldiers, to cast, fresh ammunition, and, in a word, to equip and establish a new army of the Potomac. He may even gain a little advantage, and, if M'Clellan can succeed in maintaining his present position, he may start from that point, instead of from Washington, on the conquest of Virginia. But, considering what the quality of the troops must be, and the impressions likely to be left on both sides by the experience of the past year, is it probable that the new army will do any better than the old? The North has thrown its whole strength into a blow, which has failed. It can repeat the blow, doubtless, but only with less force and less chance of effect.

It is useless to argue that M'Clellan may be irresistibly reinforced. It is anything but clear that he can preserve his position or save his army from destruction. If he should be so far successful, he can only receive his share of the succours which the new draughts may provide. There are others as clamorous for assistance as he, and, besides New Orleans and the other coast garrisons, it is evident that some of the inland states will require large armies to keep them from secession. The army of Virginia has always had the lion's share of supplies, and the result, it was said in Congress, was a force of 158,000 men. Of these it was not pretended that above 70,000 or 80,000 remained effective after the battles on the Chickahominy, and on that remnant two months of heat and malaria have since done their fatal work. Will the pressed men, the refractory conscripts, and the reclaimed deserters, now to be despatched to M'Clellan's aid give him a better army than before? and, if not, will a worse army succeed where a better one has failed? These are questions which nobody will have any difficulty in answering on this side of the Atlantic, but the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people, at any rate on the Government of the Federal States.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CHINA.

On the 28th of July Earl Grey referred to the proceedings of our troops in China, and took exceptions to the policy the Government was carrying out.

Earl Russell admitted that the course now pursued by this country in China appeared to be a departure from a system of strict neutrality; but the circumstances were most exceptional. The stipulations of the treaty of Pekin were being carried out faithfully by the Chinese Government, and our trade at the ports opened under that treaty was largely increasing. Of course the safety of these ports was essential to our commerce, and Ningpo had, therefore, been taken from the Taipings, because it was found that they would not agree to leave European property unmolested nor refrain from impeding the trade. They had approached my neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the English and French ambassadors resolved that the Taipings must be protected, or the trade would be annihilated. That the Taipings were unable to establish a government of their own, nor likely to adhere to any engagements into which they entered, was proved by the most conclusive testimony from missionaries, merchants, officials, and all who had had any communication with them. Guided by the advice of Mr. Bruce, then, her Majesty's Government had decided not to assist the Chinese Government in putting down the rebels in the interior, but to protect from piracy and murder those who, on the faith of a treaty, had settled at the ports, whilst at the same time they would hold responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Government, which, however, was the only one that showed any aptitude for civilisation, and was looked up to by the mass of the people as the ruling authority. So far from making a war, the object of the Government was to enable the Chinese Government, by peaceful means, to protect and develope the industry and resources of its most industrious and peaceful subjects.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

On the 5th of August Lord Strathedon moved for copies or extracts of any correspondence which the Government had received from Mr. Mason, the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgment of the Southern States of America by Great Britain. In case of the war terminating without an acknowledgment by this country of the independence of the Southern States, Canada would be open to invasion, and would be in great danger of it. He believed, however, that until foreign Powers recognised the government at Richmond the civil war would not be put an end to. If the present moment were not taken advantage of for the purpose of mediating in the unhappy contest raging in America, no more favourable opportunity would, he believe, offer itself. In conclusion the noble lord moved for the papers of which he had given notice.

Earl Russell was sorry to say that he did not think it advisable to give the correspondence which had been moved for. There were, however, two despatches recently received from Mr. Stuart which might be laid upon the table in a short time. With regard to the position of her Majesty's Government, they remained in the same state now that they were in some months ago. If it were proper to take any step, it would be to take by any new step he should certainly communicate with the maritime Powers of Europe before doing so. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said that he understood the Powers of Europe wished to recognise the Southern States of America, and that some objection on our part had prevented that recognition. The Earl Russell stated that no communication whatever from any foreign Power stating a wish on their part with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America. With these few words he would ask his noble friend to withdraw his motion. (Hear, hear.)

After a short discussion, Lord Strathedon withdrew the motion.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

On late there has arisen about once in every week an argumentation as to whether that particular time was not the turning-point of what is called the fortune of the International Exhibition. Every one has long ago admitted that the Exhibition of 1862 has had to contend with wholly abnormal difficulties and most people are beginning to allow that it has borne up against them with wonderful success. The great question, however, is still undecided as to whether the building is capable of accommodating guests to the number of anything like 100,000, which was a total reached within 100 or so in 1851. At present we have only seen the capacities of the building tried with an influx of something short of 70,000 persons, and the crowd has then appeared to most people oppressively great. The ultimate chances of the International Exhibition to fulfil the promise of its sponsors, and to rise above the standard of 1851, remain doubtful. Up to the present time there is a fall of more than £20,000 in the payments, and this is a hard matter to pull up in the two remaining months. The comparative returns of the two years, from May 1 to August 8, are as follows:—1851: Season tickets, 613,363; payments, 2,867,280: total, 3,475,562. 1862: Season tickets, 627,028; payments, 2,537,392: total, 3,164,415.

One of the most interesting facts connected with the Great Exhibition is its daily course of accomplishment—we mean the successive influxes of visitors from the country, who are able by means of the railways to enter the metropolis in armies, see the greatest and most instructive sight in the world during the day, and return to their homes a hundred miles away at night. On some days the aspect of nearly the entire company is strikingly provincial. There is no mistaking the sturdy frames, rosy cheeks, and costumes, so different from what we are accustomed to see in London. The visitors also seem to keep together in groups, as if afraid of losing each other, and sit down at every available corner to enjoy the refreshments with which they come plentifully provided.

IRELAND.

(*From the Home News, August 26.*)

THE funeral of the late Primate of Ireland took place on the 30th July at Armagh. It was a great state ceremonial; but, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, "there was nothing about it that was genuine, there was nothing about it that would be too grand, solemn, or impressive, to give adequate expression to the feeling of the community on the bereavement which the Irish Church has sustained in the death of the best primate it ever had since the days of Usher. The people of Armagh might well mourn as they did by closing their shops, pulling down their window blinds, and crowding the streets while the procession passed,—for the deceased prelate was a most generous benefactor to the city, liberally contributing to all its charitable institutions, and encouraging every local improvement. The citizens were represented by the town commissioners in the procession, which was arranged by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster-king-at-Arms. The Lord-Lieutenant appeared as chief mourner, accompanied by the relatives of the deceased—namely, the Marquis of Waterford and Lord Shrewsbury, the former being the heir male of the house of Beresford, and the latter being married to the marquis' sister; Vice-Admiral Eden, &c. No part of the procession was so suggestive, and none more gratifying than the appearance of the Roman Catholic Primate walking beside the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, representing the bodies to which they respectively belong."

"The rumour is now current," says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "that the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland) is likely to be the new Primate.

The *Munster News* and the *Kerry Post* state that Captain Daniel O'Connell has got some appointment from the Government, and that the Attorney-General is to take his place without opposition as member for Tralee.

"It is our painful duty," says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, "to announce the sudden death of another probably the last, of our eminent Irish scholars, Professor O'Curry has not long survived his fellow-labourer, John O'Donovan. This second sad event leaves a blank in the ranks of Irish archæologists which will not readily be filled up. Two such men as O'Donovan and O'Curry are not again likely to appear over the horizon of Celtic literature. Equally industrious, equally zealous, and accurate in their pursuit of the line of knowledge which had for them such peculiar charms, they attained successes that few will think of emulating."

The Rev. Dr. Wall, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, died on the 3rd of August at the International Hotel, Bray. He was elected Fellow of the University in 1805, became Senior Fellow in 1834, and Vice Provost in 1847. In the following year he founded five scholarships, of £20 per annum each, for the encouragement of Sheniitic and ancient Hebrew learning, in which he was himself a great proficient, holding a high rank among Oriental scholars. He was the author of "An Examination in the Ancient Orthography of the Jews, and the Original State of the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

Captain D. W. Pack Beresford has been returned without opposition for the seat for the county of Carlow, rendered vacant by the resignation of Captain Bunbury.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha have been paying a visit to Ireland. They were at Killarney a few days ago. The Earl and Countess Russell have also been making a tour in Ireland.

A frightful accident has happened to the "Female Blondin" at Highbury Barn. She was performing on the high rope, when she fell, but caught on the rope with her leg. Unfortunately, she was unable to support herself, and the next instant she came down with a heavy thud on the gravel walk. She was of course taken up immediately, but was perfectly insensible, and not the slightest hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Miss Avonia Jones has appeared at the Adelphi with unequivocal success, notwithstanding the obvious difficulties attending the representation of a solemn classical drama before an audience accustomed to look for very different scenes, and surrounded by a company deficient in the requisite training for such productions. Upon the whole Miss Jones's Medea is the highest example of tragic power at present upon our stage. The only fault with which this remarkable delineation is chargeable, is want of relief.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GOODWOOD RACES.

JULY 30.

The Goodwood Derby of 25 sovereigns each, 15 feet, for 3-year olds: colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners extra. Won by two lengths by Alvedieton, Pretender second, and Lilandaff third.

The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 feet, and 5 if declared, &c. Winners extra. Two mile and a half. 85 Subscriptions, 32 of whom pay only 5 sovereigns each.

Mr. Wybrow Robertson's Bosbdil, by Newminster—Moreaca, 4 years, 6 st. 6 lbs. ... ... (Daley) 1
Merry's ne William, 5 years, 8 st. 2 lb. ... (Challoner) 2
W. H. Mundy's Watchfire, 3 years, 5 st. 13 lbs. (Whitely) 3
W. Bevill's Andrey, 6 years, 9 st. ... ... (Custance) 4

The following also ran:—Rapparee, Coronet, b. g. Montebello, Confectioner, Fitz-Eva, My Partner, c. g. by Stockwell—Lady Evelyn, Highflyer, Magnum Bonum, b. c. Attaman, Dalesman and St. Bernard.

JULY 31.

The Goodwood Cup, the gift of the Duke of Richmond, value 80l. sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft. Two miles and a half. 26 subs.

Lord William Powlett's Tim Whiffler, by Van Galen—Sybil, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lb. ... ... (Bullock) 1
Lord St. Vincent's Zetland, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lb. ... (Hibberd) 2
Mr. A. Nichols's The Wizard, 5 years, 9 st. 7 lb. (S. Rogers) 3

The following also ran:—Audrey, Umpire, Fairwater, and Feu de Joie.

Betting: 9 to 4 against Wizard, 100 to 30 against Tim Whiffler, 8 to 2 against Fairwater, 6 to 1 against Zetland, 10 to 1 against Feu de Joie, 100 to 8 against Audrey, and 20 to 1 against Umpire.

AQUATICS.

ETON AND WESTMINSTER BOAT RACE.

THE Eton and Westminster boat-race took place on August 1st, and the fine and gallant rowing of both parties was the theme of general admiration. There was a large number of persons congregated to view the race on shore and in small boats, besides which there were three steamers, well filled.

The course was from Putney to Chiswick Eyot, and the Westminsters were the challengers, the Etonians having won the last two races, and the former had before it, the first after a lapse of a dozen years. In the races preceding that, reckoning from 1856, the Westminsters won four out of the seven events scattered over the eleven years. Both parties trained hard and well for the present race, but the Etonians were marked: the favourites; the same crew rowed on the 7th July at Henley, against St. Peter's Ranley, and beat them easily, and on the following day contended for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, at the same regatta, against the Oxford University College crew, and were only beaten by a trifle.

Mr. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, was the umpire, and Mr. Edward Searle, the eminent boatbuilder, the starter. At a quarter-past 5 the Etonians first moved to the station, and were warmly cheered. The Westminsters followed in ten minutes, and were similarly greeted. Westminster had the choice of station, and took the Middlesex side. No time was lost, and at 31 minutes past 5 they were off. They started at the same instant, but the Westminsters plied their oars with such quickness that the nose of their boat was directly before the feet in advance. The moment, however, the Etonians got fairly to work their superiority was manifest, and in less than two minutes they were level, and then, in another minute, were drawing themselves clear, and off the upper part of the cricket-field they went in front of their adversaries. The Westminsters rowed exceedingly well; there was no wildness apparent in their work, and they continued to pull with unabated courage, and in good style; they were far above the average of public school crews, but their opponents possessed the superiority, rowing more like a University crew than any we have seen of late years, and, consequently, the Westminsters were overmatched. They rowed a stern wager, without flinching to the last, but became further astern as they proceeded, and Eton won by seven lengths. Time, 18 minutes.

CRICKET.—On the Surrey ground, Kennington Oval, and, as the announcement bill said, "Cricket under difficulties, by the veterans of England," it was truly so. Legitimate cricket is generally well patronized, but this, though not in the category, was especially so, some 3000 or 4000 spectators being present to witness what may be termed in modern phraseology a "sensational" match. The "Veterans of England" comprised those who have served their country and are now pensioners in Greenwich College, but the sides selected to play were minus a leg or arm. The one leg wife were in bases, and to describe the dexterous manner in which they made their runs would be impossible. And to see the one arm in the field, fancy their trying to stop a ball with their bats, or drop themselves so as to stop it bodily, the shouts of the spectators in the meanwhile urging the batsmen to "run it out," and the scene was beyond all description by imagination. The score of the One Leg side reached 94, and two of their opponents had to go if they had used a bat before. On the side of the One Arm 73 was scored, when the stumps were drawn. The match was resumed on the following day, and again attracted a large concourse of spectators. Father Hood, the veteran, was wicketed down in their second innings for 43 runs, and one of their men being not out, with 29, went again to the wicket and made his score up to 90. The total of the innings closed for 158. The One Arm side made 94 in their second innings, and were consequently defeated by 42 runs. After the game the veterans were loudly cheered, and were well cared for by the host of the Surrey Tavern.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Henry Boyd, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, late curate of Probus, to whom the missionary bishopric in Central Africa, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Bishop Mackenzie, was offered, has declined the appointment. He has accepted, on the nomination of the Bishop of London, the incumbancy of Trinity, in the new church of St. Mark, by the Victoria Docks.

We have to record the death of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Ardfert, which took place on the 16th July. The man was born in 1776, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1798. The late dean was heir presumptive to the barony of Dynevor, his nephew, the present baron, having no issue by his marriage. The next in succession to the barony is the Rev. Henry Rice, M.A., rector of Ardfert, who succeeds to the rectory of Rislington, formerly vicar of Biddenham, in the diocese of Ely. The nomination to the deanery will rest with Lord Palmerston.

The magnates have returned from London, and it is rapidly being emptied of its fashionable tenants. There are large number of persons congregated to view the race on shore and in small boats, besides which there were three steamers, well filled.

On the 15th August, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in one of the lofty mansions in Cumberland-street, Hyde Park, belonging to Mr. S. W. Barrett. The house stands nearly opposite the Marble Arch, and is a large square block of building of 7 flats at the back, which afforded easy means of escape in case of a fire, but without any doubt there was lost sight of by the inmates. At the time the fire broke out there were more than a dozen persons sleeping in the house. They consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, their children, governess, lady's maid, nurse, three servants, and butler. Mrs. Barrett had only been confined a fortnight before. As customary, the family attended prayers at 10 o'clock, and soon afterwards Mr. Barrett went over the house, according to his usual practice, to see that all was safe. By 11 o'clock the whole household had retired to rest. About 12 o'clock, or quarter-past 12, a light was seen in the kitchen by a police constable who was passing. On closer examination he found that the house was on fire. He instantly sprang his rattle and rang the bell. In a few moments the front door was unbolted and opened by a person in his nightdress, who turned out to be Mr. Barrett. He was only there a moment, for he reclosed the door and bolted it, and was not again seen alive. Shortly afterwards piercing screams issued forth from the top part of the house, and loud cries of "Fire! fire!" "Help! help!" from the upper windows. The flames had seized upon the whole of the staircase, rendering it next to impossible to use the regular way. The only chance left depended upon the early arrival of the Royal Society's fire-escape. Fortunately Conductor Eleden arrived with his escape in two minutes after hearing the call, and was quickly followed by Conductor Hutchings with another of the Royal Society's escapes. Upon getting in front of the building they could see the smoke rolling from nearly every part of it, and at several of the windows were women and children screaming frantically for help. Eleden placed his machine in front of the house, and at the risk of his own life entered the different rooms, and brought down in rapid succession the inmates, four women, and an old gentleman. Whilst he was so engaged the other conductor, hearing screams proceeding from the next house, pitched his machine against it, and having passed through some of the rooms, on the landing of the least at the back of the house found the governess of Mr. Barrett's family there almost stifled with smoke. He at once brought her down the escape and also three other persons. As the escape conductors were engaged in front, John Parsons, coachman to Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., procured a ladder from his master's premises, and placed it against the back of the burning house. He managed by its means to save the lives of Mrs. Barrett, her infant, and the monthly nurse. From her recent confinement Mrs. Barrett was little able to exert herself. Loud cries were then made for the conductors to enter the building and rescue Mr. Barrett and his two children, who were known to be still inside. The conductors both made for the first floor, but the flames were rolling out and curling round the window-tops with such fury that they were fairly driven back by the flames and heated smoke. They next went to the other windows, but with the same result. All hopes of saving the three persons known to have been left behind in the building were therefore at an end; piteous screams were heard, apparently proceeding from some portion of the ground floor. Here an attempt was made to enter, but without success, and in a few minutes the screams ceased. A number of fire-engines soon arrived in rapid succession. They were the means of saving a vast amount of the surrounding property; but the main body of fire could not be extinguished for nearly three hours, when the house in which it had originated was burnt out and those on either side damaged. With the intention of getting closer to the flames the firemen tried to force the hall door open. They wished to take their hose in, but finding it would not yield to their blows, one of the men with an axe drove in one of the lower panels. Through the aperture were seen the bodies of Mr. Barrett and

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Miss Cohen, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Messrs Taylor, Israel, Watson, Thorne, Quarris, Jamieson, Kohler, Powell, Roberts, Lamb, Martindale, Chenney, and 68 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Sorata, barque, 373 tons, Captain Parley, from Otago 20th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

OCTOBER 12.

Madras, P. and O. S., 1800 tons, Captain Stead, from Galle 18th September: King George's Sound 4th, and Melbourne 10th instant. Passengers—from Southampton, Dr. Hilst and Mr. Doutty from Suez, Mr. Thee; from King George's Sound, Mrs. Doutty and 4 children, Miss Doutty; from Melbourne, Messrs. Horn and Forlong. H. Moore, agent.

Kiama (s.), 204 tons, Captain Keft, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay, Tarthea, and Cutteger, the 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Pollack, Mrs. Saddler, Miss D'Arcy, Messrs. Pollack, Webb, and Rev. Mr. Steel, Dr. Chopping, and 9 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Baleiutha (s.), for Melbourne.
Leonidas, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 13.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCE.—OCTOBER 11.

Baleiutha (s.), 503 tons, Captain Tronton, for Melbourne: Passengers—Mrs. Bowen, Rev. J. D. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Dr. Bayley, Mr. W. Blythe, Rev. J. T. Hinton, Captain Ashmore, Messrs. J. Malcolm, W. Tyler, Prendergast, W. H. Janet, C. Byrnes, J. G M'Kean, Woodville, John Muir, Marsh, Miss Marsh, Mr. Moses, Mrs. M'Cure, Rev. J. K. Tucker, Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, Mrs. Kempt, Miss Palmer, and 53 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 11.

Ellen, from Twofold Bay, with 5 tons oil, 20 sides bacon; Agenoria, from Shoalhaven, with 220 bushels maize; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 bales hay, 54 bags maize, 31 bags potatoes, 3 hogsheads wine, 27 bags oysters, 100 sheep, 4 horses, 4 cases eggs, 6 pigs, 10 bundles bacon, 1 calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 11.

Gertrude, Ranger, Otago, for Newcastle; Telegraph, for Port Stephens; Duke of Wellington, for Bellambi; Carnation, for Maclean River.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

Morning Star, from London: 831 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 100 casks, W. Patten; 75 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 23 hogsheads beer, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 packages, N. M'Kinnon; 23 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 3 packages, E. Coates; 55 packages, Wolfen, Brothers; 6 packages, D. Buist; 75 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 81 packages, Alderson and Son; 5 packages, a steam engine; 8 packages, W. G. Alsworth; 38 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 139 packages, J. Sykes; 2 packages, W. Friend and Son; 3 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 84 packages, J. Isaacs; 26 packages, R. Gray; 10 packages, A. Thompson and Co.; 286 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, J. and G. Harris; 28 packages, Chatto and Co.; 60 hogsheads, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 packages, H. Starkey and Co.; 130 packages, J. W. Byrnes; 27 packages, E. W. Paul; 139 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 12 packages, A. Hordern; 18 packages, J. W. Pass; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 56 packages, Farmer and Painter; 1 package, T. Telfin; 28 packages, Collins and Co.; 115 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, Surpy and Co.; 1 package, J. Waller; 17 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 1 package, G. Phillips; 30 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 245 packages, S. A. Joseph; 7 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 5 pianos, J. H. Anderson; 12 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 194 packages, E. Wyld; 4 packages, Fears and Beard; 64 packages, E. P. Capper; 148 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 10 packages, A. S. N. Company; 237 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 34 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 429 bars, 216 bales, E. Emanuel and Son; 800 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 4 packages, Wagner and Roell; 1959 packages, M. Alexander; 20 packages, How, Thomson, and Co.; 6 cases, R. Jones; 1 case, J. Hagen; 1334 packages, Order.

OCTOBER 11.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 10 cases, E. Vickery; 28 packages, Yorke, Brothers; 1 cask, J. Keep; 7 three-quarter boxes tobacco, 13 packages, Lamfery, Ireland and Co.; 2 packages, Bank of Australasia; 5 cases cigars, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1000 bags rice, 20 hogsheads beer, S. A. Joseph; 1 case, D. and S. M. Levi; 50 cases brandy, 20 cases geneva, 1 hogshead 7 quarter-casks, 32 cases, W. Hartbottle; 2 cases, L. and S. Samuel; 11 packages, Lang; 500 cases whisky, Solmitz and Co.; 95 hogsheads brandy, 345 casks, Jonke, Brothers; 4 cases, C. Teakle; 12 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 260 rails, J. A. Brown; 30 cases biscuit, Allan, Street, and Norton; 21 boiler-plates, Learmonth, Dickinson; 5 packages, Leetick and Co.; 140 drums oil, T. Edens; 3 packages, Stanford and Co.; 4 cases, D. Thomas; 4 cases, Maddock; 150 casks currants, 18 cases fruit, 47 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 10 chests tea, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, 30 packages tea, 8 packages, E. Wyld; 1 case tobacco, Stutchbury; 15 cases old rum, 5 quarter-casks wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 keg tobacco, H. M'Cron; 2 hogsheads rum, 20 cases beer, 10 half-chests tea, 19 packages, Renton and Son; 1 case opium, J. Bros; 10 cases geneva, 2 half-quarters tobacco, 1 quarter-cask wine, 5 hogsheads rum, 10 cases brandy, 3 hogsheads ale, 10 bags rice, 10 chests tea, 3 quarter-casks wine, 240 packages, J. L. Montefiore; 6 packages tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 20 packages tea, Dwyer, Gilchrist, and Co.; 100 bags flour, 88 bars iron, 20 packages tea, 10 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 8 packages tea, 8 packages, Church, Brothers; 10 chests tea, 20 tag flour, 19 mats rice, 20 bags potatoes, 39 packages, Chapman and Co.; 108 mats sugar, Keele and Co.; 7 bags sugar, 6 casks, Dunnicliff and Co.; 25 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 packages, Weekes and Co.; 5 packages, Armitage and Co.; 1 case, Younger and Son; 1 quarter-cask wine, Hutchinson; 40 cases fruit, 3 kegs, Griffiths; 2 wheels, 1 case, Learmonth, Dickinson and Co.; 3 bales paper, 1 case, M'Nab and Co.; 11 bars 10 bundles iron, 12 bundles hooping, 93 packages, Iredale and Co.; 2 packages, J. Keep; 2 cases, J. Sands; 26 pipes, 1 winch, 1 hogshead oil, 22 packages, F. N. Russell and Co.; 8 cases, Kohn and Co.; 58 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 6 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, M'Kean; 60 bags flour, Beauchamp; 8 horses, Nelson; 1 case, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 6 bales hay, 3 bags grain, Priestley; 1 case, Hoffnung; 1 horse, Wayte; 16 packages, Levicks and Co.; 3 horses, Isaacs; 8 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 12 cases, Vennard and Stevens; 8 packages, J. and E. Row; 4 packages, J. Park; 30 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 2 packages, R. Gray; 4 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 6 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 10 bags maize, 6 packages, W. Heslet; 13 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 1 case, Jones and Simpson; 4 packages, H. Bell; 6 hampers soda-water, E. and W. Paul; 3 cases, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1 cask, Weekes and Co.; 1 case, Keele and Co.; 1 case, Saddington and Sons; 8 kegs, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 8 packages, Twitchett; 5 cases, Young, Lark, and Co.; 3 bales hay, Brown and Son; 1 case, E. Davis; 3 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 bale, L. Sharwood; 1 case, R. Gray; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Jackson and Hurley; 2 packages, Giles and Co.; 1 package, J. Merrington; 3 packages, L. E. Threlkeld; 2 cases, E. Robinson; 8 packages, J. and E. Row; 9 packages, R. Griffiths; 2 cases, Fetherston, Bowen, and Co.; 12 packages, Fraser and Co.; 3 horses, Kiss; 34 bags rice, S. A. Joseph; 7 hogsheads beer, Marshall; 2 packages, Tucker and Co.; 6 bales hay, O'Reilly; 4 bales hay, Monaghan; 5 bales hay, Healey; 9 cases fruit, Johnson; 12 cases fruit, W. Brown; 8 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 3 packages, Palser and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Emma Colvin, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Williams, on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Kate, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, October 11: Spray, schooner, 103 tons, Captain Brown, for Launceston; Caroline, brig, 198 tons, Captain Hayes, for Nelson.

THE Diamantina steamer left Sydney on the 7th instant, for Manning River and likewise to call at Camden Haven, where the Prince of Wales is beached. At 4.30 p.m., on the 8th, she crossed Manning River bar, and landed her passengers in the pilot boat, afterwards turning round to proceed to the wreck anchoring in Camden Haven Bay at 7.15 p.m. Captain Benaud went ashore, but owing to the strong southerly breeze was ordered to put to sea again. Standing off till 4 o'clock the following morning finally bringing up at 6.30 a.m. For seven hours they were actively employed in receiving on board the passengers and crew of the ill-fated ship, also their luggage, and such portion of stores as were saved; at 1-30 p.m., left for Manning River, and took the ground on the north spit, inside the bar; stood off all night, but the starboard boiler commencing to leak, ran for Cape Hawke to repair it; at 4.45 a.m., on the 11th, left for Port Stephens to obtain provisions, and started for Sydney the same day. The Diamantina had a succession of heavy southerly weather, and has brought back her outward cargo. Captain Benaud states that many articles from the wreck, which is in the same position as when he first saw it, lay strewn on the beach. Twelve hands and the chief officer of the Prince of Wales, together with the Customs crew, still remain there. The Government officer was about to send to Port Macquarie for some drays and more assistance. The following passengers are from the wreck:—Captain Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Blackmore, Captain Munro, Mr. Swan (second engineer), seven stewards, three seamen, three Lascars, and Mr. F. Renandin, a steerage passenger.

THE JENNY LIND.—The report, as mentioned in Saturday's publication, respecting the wreck of this vessel, is confirmed by a telegram received by the owners, Messrs. Lotze and Larnach, from her late commander, Captain Curran—it is dated from Gladstone, 6th instant, and states that she was wrecked at the entrance of Port Curtis, on the 2nd instant. She was, therefore bound in. The vessel is insured in the New South Wales office for £15 0. The following is her export cargo:—40 cases whisky, 1 hogshead rum, 16 casks ale, 15 kegs, 1 package, S. A. Joseph; 2 bags sugar, 2 packages tea, 1 box tobacco, Frazer and Co.; 19 hogsheads beer, 3 packages, Woolford and Sparke; 1 package tea, Wolfen, Brothers; 58 bags sugar, 1 dray, 1 piano, 43 packages, Lotze and Larnach; 140 bags flour, F. Caston; 20 bags flour, 12 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 50 boards, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30,000 feet timber, 6500 palings, 1000 shingles, Haynes, Brown, and Co.; 5 tons coal, 4 packages, Captain Curran; 13 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 6 bales hay, 3 bags maize, R. Nesbitt; 30 bags maize, Holmes; 29 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

THE MADRAS (s.).—This vessel has again completed an extraordinary rapid passage, being two days in advance of the contract time, exclusive of thirty-six hours detention at King George's Sound, for the purpose of allowing the Northam to coal. She left Galle on the 18th September, the Sound on the 6th, and Melbourne at 7.15 a.m. on the 10th, arriving here at 8 a.m. on the 12th, under steam alone throughout.

The General Jessup, from Bellambi to Melbourne, put back to this port on the 11th instant, and anchored in Spring Cove, the weather being very heavy to the southward.

The Sorata from Otago, is on a seeking voyage, but has been compelled to put into port through the illness of the captain, who is anxious to obtain medical treatment.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4.30 p.m. 9th instant; light S.E. wind and fine weather; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3 a.m. 20th instant; light variable wind, with heavy S.E. swell, to Cape Howe, which was rounded at 10.30 p.m. same day; light S.W. wind the remainder of the passage; passed the Baleiutha, twenty-five miles S. Sydney Heads, at 6.30 p.m. Entered Sydney Heads at 9 p.m., 11th instant.

The Kiama (s.) brings up 60 hams, 50 cheese, 9 lambs, 14 kegs butter, 40 bags wheat, 2 tons bacon, 250 bags potatoes, and sundries.

WATERMAN SKIFF BACK.—On Saturday afternoon four boat of about twenty feet on the keel started in a sweepstakes for £21, the distance being from the red buoy off Fort Macquarie, round Shark Island, and back; thence round Pinchgut, and back. The Bonnah, sailed by T. M'Gregor, was beautifully handled, and led all the way from the start, coming in a winner eight minutes before the second boat, the Lord of the Isles; Sisters third, and Bunnahabo last.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33-51-41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 27.—Avalanche, from Melbourne.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Simeda, from Melbourne.
August 31.—Indian, from Melbourne; Mary Harrison, from Swan River.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

October 11.—Pioneer, for the Richmond River.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 11.—Keera, from Port Albert; Lady Bird, from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

October 11.—Prince Patrick, for Corner Inlet; Active, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

October 10.—Colchester, from Melbourne; Sir I. Newton, from Newcastle; Phillis, from Brisbane; Louisa, from Otago.

DEPARTURES.

October 10.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne; British Trident, for Liverpool.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 11, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ...	S.W.	fine.	Bar. 30·124.	Ther. 64°.
Tenterfield ...	N.E.	fine		
Armidale ...	E.	fine.	Bar. 26·502.	Ther. 54°
Tamworth ...	S. strong	fine		
Murrurundi ...	S.E.	fine		
Newcastle ...	S.W.	cloudy.	Bar. 30·246.	Ther. 56°
Mudgee ...	S.	fine		
Bathurst ...	S.	dull.	Bar. 27·952.	Ther. 56°
Goulburn ...	S.E.	fine.	Bar. 29·064.	Ther. 55°
Braidwood ...	calm	fine		
Yass ...	calm	fine		
Gundagai ...	calm	fine		
Wagga Wagga	calm	fine		
Deniliquin ...	calm	fine.	Bar. 29·716.	Ther. 61°
Kiandra ...	S.W.	fine and frosty		
Albury ...	N.E.	fine.	Bar. 29·64.	Ther. 55°
Queanbeyan ...	S.E.	light very fine.	Bar. 29·27.	Ther. 59°
Cape Schank ...	S.E.	light very fine.	Bar. 29·99.	Ther. 59°
Cape Otway ...	E.N.E.	light hazy.	Bar. 29·98.	Ther. 56°
Portland Bay ...	E.	fine.	Bar. 30·25.	Ther. 56°
Adelaide ...	N.E.	fine.	Bar. 30·139.	Ther. 59°
Gulches Bay ...	N.	fine.	Bar. 30·060.	Ther. 71°
Wollongong ...	E.	dull.		

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.		
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 10.—Viceroy, schooner, 156 tons, Knarstow, from Melbourne, with 1140 bags salt.
October 10.—Crishna, barque, 259 tons, Anderson, from Sydney.
October 11.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

October 11.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 10.—George, Albion, Atlantic, Herculean, Tiger, and Susannah, from Sydney.
October 11.—Star of Peace, and Hercules, from Sydney.

Captain Kelly, of the schooner Atlantic, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on that day, at 4 p.m., one of the seamen fell overboard, having been struck by the boom. The sea being too rough at the time to lower a boat, the unfortunate man perished without why one being able to render him assistance.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 6.—D. F. Weber, from Hamburgh; Squaw, Beasie, Storm Bird, Express, Ewald, Creole, Prince Arthur, Lady Lyttleton, Success, from Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Dawn of Hope, from Liverpool.
October 7.—Mary Smith, from Sydney; Congo, from Hongkong; William Ackers, Saline, from Newcastle; Donald M'Kay, from Liverpool.
October 8.—Elvira Owen, from Boston; Victor Emmanuel, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—Frederick, Viceroy, for Newcastle; Sirius, for Mauritius.

CLEARED OUT.

October 7.—Deva, 244, Laverty, for Sydney, in ballast.

CAPE OTWAY.

October 6.—Tomatin, Newcastle to Adelaide.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Marco Polo, from Melbourne, 121 days.
August 3.—John Banks, from Sydney, 116 days.
August 6.—Swiftsure, from Melbourne, 85 days.
August 6.—Formosa, from Melbourne, 115 days.
August 6.—Louisa, from Adelaide, 14 days.
August 6.—St. Dunstan, from Gulches Bay, 129 days.
August 6.—Neptune's Bride, from Adelaide, 131 days.
August 18.—Lincolnshire, from Melbourne, 81 days.
August 18.—Navigator, from Sydney, 121 days.
August 18.—Light of the Age, from Sydney, 91 days.
August 18.—Orwell, from Melbourne, 112 days.
August 21.—Chariot of Fame, from New Zealand.
August 21.—John Bunyan, from New Zealand, 99 days.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—July 26, Maid of Judah; 30, Brilliant, Daphne; August 7, W. Duthie; 8, Bengollyn, Northumberland, La Hogue; 9, Star of Australia; 14, Eastern Empire; 15, Alpine, Cornwallis.
For Melbourne.—August, Alfred, Cinderella, Water Nymph, Suffolk.
For Queensland.—August 1, Sultana; 9, Conway.
For Adelaide.—August, Sir J. Lawrence, Indus, Verulam.
For New Zealand.—August, Chrysolite, Water Lily, Constance, Ida, Zeigler.
For Van Diemen's Land.—August, Kohinoor.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—August 12, Grand Trianon.
For Melbourne.—August, Strooco, Matilda.
For Queensland.—July 30, Prince Consort.

FROM LEITH.

For Melbourne.—August, Mary Miller.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Star of Peace, Duncan Dunbar, Tiptree, Fanny, Blackwall, Agnes Ironie, Agra, Nourmahal, Granite City, Damascus, Southern Belle, Thames, John Banks, Vernon, Minerva.
For Adelaide.—Aurora Australis, Florence Nightingale, Thomas Campbell, Harwich, Castle Eden, St. Dunstan.
For Auckland (N.Z.).—Lancashire Witch, Cairngorm, Silver Eagle, Devonshire.
For Canterbury (N.Z.).—Echunga, Derwent Water, Mermaid, Roman Emperor.
For Geelong.—Admiral P. Adalbert, Ganges, Leonidas.
For Hobart Town.—Statesman.
For Launceston.—Dunorlan.
For Moreton Bay.—Wansfell.
For Nelson.—George Canning.
For Otago (N.Z.).—Child, Sarah, Empress of India.
For Portland Bay.—Flora.
For Port Phillip.—Agincourt, Dover Castle, Dawstone, Calphurnia, British Empire, Seaield, Sultana, Ganges, Sussex, Sud, Leonidas.
For Southland (N.Z.).—Sir George Pollock.
For Swan River,—Palestine.
For Wellington (N.Z.).—Wild Duck, Earl of Windsor.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Earl Canning, Myrtle, Der West.
For Melbourne.—Egeria, Stolzman, Red Jacket, Henry Fernie, Marco Polo.

AT BRISTOL.

For Melbourne.—Ivanhoe.

AT GLASGOW.

For Melbourne.—Broomielaw.

CASUALTIES.

Daphne, London to Sydney, put back to Torbay August 8, with loss of foremast and bowsprit, having been in collision with the ship Mullion, from the West Indies for Sotterdam, off the Start, on August 7.

Eliza F. Mason, New York to Melbourne, was spoken March 30, latitude 18° S., longitude 31°, and reported that a sea swept overboard the second officer, Henry V. Navarre, of Calais, together with the ship's binnacle, compasses, and lamps.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Northam sailed from Sydney on June 28, and Melbourne June 26. The mails, having been transhipped at Point de Galle to the Nubia, reached Suez on August 6. The Vectis, with the express portion, left Alexandria on August 8, and arrived at Marseilles on August 14; the letters and papers were delivered in London on August 16. The Ripon, with the gold and heavy portion of the mails, left Alexandria on August 8, and arrived at Southampton on August 21.

EMIGRATION.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered on the 31st July the Castle Eden, of 950 tons, belonging to Messrs. Somes, Brothers, of London, to sail from Plymouth or Southampton, as may be hereafter decided, in the first week in September, for Adelaide, South Australia, at £13 7s. per statute adult.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered on Thursday, the 14th August, the Coldstream, of 756 tons, belonging to Mr. Thomas Teighe, of London, to sail from Plymouth for Sydney, New South Wales, at £14 5s. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 1st and 8th of October.

The Government emigrant ship Utopia, of 949 tons, belonging to Messrs. J. Barnard and Co., of Liverpool, Captain H. C. Keen, sailed from Plymouth for Keppel Bay, Queensland, on the 23rd of July, with the following emigrants on board, viz.:—54 married couples, 107 single men, 83 single women, 24 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 28 girls between the same ages, three male and two female infants, making a total of 319 souls, equal to 288 statute adults, under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent F. W. Johnson, assisted by the services of David Andrews, schoolmaster, and Mary A. North, matron.

The Prince Consort, 1165 tons register, Captain Attoheson, Black Ball Line, sailed from Queenstown, Cove of Cork, for Queensland, on the 2nd August, with about 480 passengers on board. These consist of farmers, mechanics, farmers' labourers, domestic servants, besides some gentlemen of capital going out with their families. The Prince Consort is the twelfth ship that has been despatched under the immediate inspection of Mr. Jordan. Most of the passengers of the Prince Consort have gone through the agency of the Rev. Dr. Quinn, whose brother is Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, the capital of the colony. A chaplain appointed by this gentleman accompanies the passengers. A Protestant clergyman is also on board.

The Government emigrant ship Northumberland, of 812 tons, Captain W. H. Hawkins, belonging to Mr. G. W. Tyser, of London, sailed from Plymouth on the 8th of August, for Sydney, New South Wales, with 18 married couples, 116 single men, 106 single women, 21 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 25 girls between the same ages, and three male and three female infants, making a total of 300 souls, equal to 271 statute adults, under the charge of Surgeon-superintendent C. H. Graham, M.D., assisted by the services of Thomas Thursby, schoolmaster, and Ellen A. Smith, matron.

The Government emigrant ship Sir John Lawrence, of 700 tons, Captain James S. Robertson, belonging to Messrs. John Lidgett and Sons, of London, sailed from Plymouth on the 2nd August, for Adelaide, South Australia, with the following emigrants, under charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Henry Rickards, assisted by the services of George Smith, schoolmaster, and Mary Brown matron, viz., 21 married couples, 104 single men, 113 single women, eight boys between the ages of 1 and 12, thirty girls between the same ages, two male and six female infants, making a total of 305 souls, equal to 278 statute adults. This is the first ship despatched to South Australia under the revised emigration regulations.

The ship Conway of 1156 tons, belonging to Mr. E. de Pass, Captain Spence, sailed from Southampton on August 17, for Brisbane, Queensland, with 398 emigrants, equal to 256½ statute adults, of whom 219 were English, 140 Scotch, and 8 Irish. They comprise 48 married couples, 86 single men, 141 single women, 29 boys, 34 girls, and 8 infants; the whole under charge of Surgeon-superintendent J. G. Winstone. Mr. R. E. Pym was appointed schoolmaster, and Miss Pym matron. A large number of the emigrants were nominees of land purchasers, and among these about 100 were nominated by Miss Rye, a lady who has prominently advocated "female middle-class emigration." Mr. E. A. Smith, the emigration officer at Southampton, assisted by the Rev. N. Cotton, distributed the sum of £138 15s., a portion of Kelsall's Emigration Charity, among the most necessitous cases in this ship. The Conway is fitted with Dr. Normandy's distilling apparatus, and every arrangement is made on board for the health and comfort of the emigrants. Mr. Walcott, one of the Emigration Commissioners, and Captain Lean, the emigration officer for London, paid a visit to the ship on August 15.

The White Star monthly clipper ship from Liverpool to Melbourne sailed on August 22 with 460 passengers, of whom 12 were in the saloon.

On July 26th the ship William Miles, having on board the second detachment of intending colonists for the new settlement of Albertland, New Zealand, left the East India Docks in the presence of a large concourse of people. A select party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the ship to Gravesend, and on dropping anchor at that place a meeting was held upon the quarterdeck, and farewell addresses were delivered to the colonists by Mr. John Noble, of the Middle Temple, Mr. Joseph A. Horner, F.R.S.L., Mr. Herbert Thompson, Rev.— Foljambe, and Messrs. H Barton and S. Brame, the managers of the expedition; the Rev. G. C. Smith offered up prayer for the safety of the voyagers.

Messrs. H. Wilson and Chambers, of the White Star line, intend despatching the Mermaid from London to Canterbury on the 1st September; and the Chariot of Fame from London to Auckland and Otago on the 10th September.

The Almora, Captain Williams, belonging to Messrs. Walthew's Liverpool line of packets, sailed from the Mersey on July 26 for Melbourne, with a full complement of passengers and cargo on board.

The White Star line, Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers, have despatched the clipper ship King of Algeria, Captain Brown, to Melbourne, with upwards of 300 passengers and a full cargo of merchandise on freight.

The Sultana, Captain H. Williams, under the Black Ball flag, sailed from Plymouth on the 2nd August, after having embarked a number of passengers and emigrants from the western counties, for Brisbane, Queensland.

The Matilda, Captain Stevenson, belonging to the Black Ball and Eagle Line, sailed on August 17th from Liverpool for Melbourne, with a full cargo of merchandise and a small number of passengers.

The Mersey line, Messrs. Edmund Thompson and Co., will on the 26th August despatch the ship Egeria, Captain James Pollock, with cabin passengers, as a "short ship," and a full cargo of merchandise on freight. The Maxwell will be the succeeding vessel on the Mersey line.

The White Star ship Shalimar sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne and New Zealand on the 25th August. She will land her Melbourne passengers, and then proceed to Auckland, New Zealand. Early in September the same line will despatch the clipper ship Mermaid, Captain Kerr, from London for New Zealand, with passengers and cargo.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE (s.).—The steamer Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 21st July for Panama, was burnt to the water's edge on the 27th, off Manzanilla. When the fire was discovered she was only three miles and a half from the shore. The steamer struck the beach soon after the upper deck fell, and the passengers and crew jumped overboard to swim ashore. Out of 350 persons, about 100 were saved. The specie lost in her amounted to over 1,000,000 dollars.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 11.

4 casks ironmongery, 20 cases fancy goods, 20 barrels ginger, 25 kegs saltpetre, 8 bales canvas, 11 cases trousers, 31 bales blankets, 50 bundles starch, 50 drums turpe, 12 casks hams, 10 cases fruit, 100 cases pickles, 5 bales dray covers, 50 cases oil, D. Cooper and Co.
26 casks glass, A. Toogood.
42 cases drapery, 4 tons salt, 150 cases wine, 17 cases boots, Solmitz and Co.
200 bags flour, Wolfen, Brothers.
50 hogsheads rum, Colonial Sugar Company.
40 hogsheads 200 quarter-casks wine, 38 cases metal, 6 casks nails, 72 cases raisins, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
40 cases lumps, Stanford and Co.
16 bales bags, 4 bales twine, 40 casks barley, R. Towns and Co.
50 tons salt, H. Moore.
25 tons potatoes, I. K. M. Company.
10 cases glass, T. Edens.
193 barrels whiting, Harrison and Attwood.

DUTY PAID.

209 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.
4 casks wine, Jaske, Brothers.
100 chests 30 half-chests, 250 boxes tea S. A. Joseph.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
October 11.	8.30. a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	S.W. S.S.E. S.E.	Moderate, and cloudy. Ditto, and clear. Ditto, and ditto.
October 12.	8.30. a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	W.S.W. E.S.E. E.S.E.	Moderate, and cloudy. Ditto, and clear. Ditto, and ditto

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 11TH OCTOBER, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane ...	30·124	64·2	...	...	...	0		E.	2	0
Tenterfield ...	29·502	54°	53°	15·9	62°	...	0	S.E.	1	0
Newcastle ...	30·246	58·2	57·8	52·9	69·7	0	0	S.W.	3	0
Windsor ...	30·240	56°	56°	19°	66°	37°	0	S.W.	2	3
Bathurst ...	27·952	56°	52°	...	67°	38·5	0	S.	0	0
Goulburn ...	29·064	55°	51°	47°	60°	31°	0	S.E.	1	2
Albury ...	29·64	56°	54·5°	70°	69°	38°	0	N.E.	1	0
Deniliquin ...	29·716	61°	59°	49°	75°	37°	0	calm	0	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

October 11.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, frost, and clear; Newcastle, cloudy; Windsor, fine; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, very fine.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. October		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After
13	MONDAY	5 40	6 20	11 55	—

MOON.—Last Quarter, 16th instant, 9h. 46m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

THE principle of the law which interferes with the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers is too ancient not to require strong reasons for its suppression; not, indeed, that ancient laws are always to be trusted. In many cases they were founded upon the prejudices and interests of particular classes, and they produced results sometimes the very opposite of those contemplated by their authors. Men will borrow money as long as they are assailed by want. The law, therefore, undertakes a task which bears upon it the face of mercy when it prevents the recovery of unreasonable usury. In times when monetary transactions were involved in mystery, and kings themselves had to pledge their crowns to supply their exchequers, we can hardly be surprised that popular jealousy watched the operations of money lenders, who in proportion as they were detested and persecuted were likely to avenge themselves by oppression. This has been indeed the history of all illicit money-lenders, and still continues to be in those countries where the loan of money is not a recognised and honourable branch of commerce. The general idea was eagerly caught up by Christian nations, forgetful that in the time when usury amongst the Jews themselves was interdicted, commerce, properly speaking, did not exist, and that the only result of the debt would be the forfeiture of house, land, and even liberty itself. Christian nations that moderated usury by allowing 5 per cent.—as in England—violated the Mosaic institute quite as much as if they had permitted fifty. A law which in Palestine might have been an expression of the highest benevolence and mercy, would not be suitable to nations aspiring to the commerce of the whole world.

The question, then, is whether, having abandoned the restriction on usury in larger transactions, the State is justified in imposing limitations in petty ones? Upon this point, perhaps, few persons will tolerate any doubt, and the only question then is, under what circumstances are these restrictions to be imposed? It must be admitted that, the freer the operations of pawnbrokers, the better for the country. Whenever a trade is put under a ban, and is looked upon as a system of cruelty, men rarely venture upon it who have not set themselves free from the fear of opinion, and this state of mind is by no means favourable to an equitable balance. Pawnbrokers, in some shape or form, must always exist, because there will be always persons who are under an overpowering necessity to raise money, and who, on any terms whatever, will raise it, rather than suffer the consequences of extreme want or the great sacrifices which may be imposed upon them. If loans were not made at a higher rate of interest than a usual commercial rate, the only effect would be that the poor must sell instead of pawn, and thus their condition would be aggravated rather than relieved.

We do not think, however, that the case of the pawnbrokers has been fairly put by some of the speakers on this subject in the House. A man pawns a lot of rather cumbrous and comparatively worthless things, at the rate of 5s. per month. Supposing they have to be stored, insured, and otherwise taken care of, 1s. per month for 5s. is certainly an extravagant interest looked at in this light of interest alone; but if it be regarded with all its surrounding circumstances of ticket-writing and book-keeping we can hardly consider it unreasonable in view of the scale of profits in common trade. If we suppose a large sum lent the rate of interest would be enormous and oppressive, and it seems therefore that the particular aggravation in the case referred to was, that the interest was not distinct from the ticket, which in this country might well be separately charged, and at a higher price than at home.

Many of the speakers on Mr. HOLROYD'S bill seemed to think that it might be possible to form in this colony an institution resembling the *Mont-de-Piete* of France. From this and similar institutions on the continent, loans are made under the inspection of the State—in some instances with the capital of the State; in others, they are charities conducted by benevolent persons, and according to common report they are very useful institutions. Still, there is the other side to take into account. It is suggested that perhaps the interest of the public is not concerned in promoting the habit of pawning—that if it relieves

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th October, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Court House, Nimitybelle Erection of Police Station, Tarago Erection of Police Station, Wombat Alterations, Telegraph Office, Windeyer, G. W. Road, 3rd District:— 10. Roaches to Summer Hill Bridge 11. Summer Hill Bridge to Orange 12. Orange to Guanna Hill 13. Guanna Hill to Molong 14. Orange to Kite's Swamp (minor bridges and culverts) Construction of Chilcott's Creek Bridge G. N. Road, 2nd District:— 32. At Doughboy 33. North of Doughboy 16. At Tamworth 17. North of Saumarez Creek 18. Near Martin's Lagoon 19. South of Saumarez Creek 20. Three Mile Swamp 21. Kangaroo Flat G. S. Road, 2nd District:— 10. Berrima Bridge, southward 11. Cowley's ditto, ditto 12. Merrice's Flat 13. South of Black Bob's Creek 14. Black Flat 15. Sawyer's Gully 16. Wingello, southward 17. Shepherd's, ditto Erection of Lodge, Botanic Garden	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 21st October.
Erection of Toll-houses at the Denison Bridge, near Bathurst, and near the township of Orange Construction of a Culvert on the G. W. Road, between Kelso and Bathurst Yearly Maintenance of the new gravel road across the Tabrabucca Swamp, on the Mudgee Road Erection of Police Buildings, Forbes Construction of Wharf, Kissing Point Erection of Goods' Warehouse, Singleton Supply of Sleepers for G. N. Railway Extension from E. Maitland to Morpeth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th October.
Leasing Government Railways	1st November.
G. S. Railway Extension from Picton to Goulburn, Contract No. 3.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th Nov.
Designs for Public Free Library	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd Dec.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

W. M. ARNOLD.

TENDERS will be received at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, till noon, of TUESDAY, the 14th instant, from persons willing to supply the undermentioned articles for the public service, viz.:—

CLOTHING, &c.

500 men's cotton shirts
100 pairs men's slippers
500 ditto men's unbleached cotton socks
600 ditto men's duck trousers
350 men's duck frocks
1000 yards print
600 ditto white calico
300 pairs women's cotton stockings
500 coloured handkerchiefs
300 yards bonnet ribbon
200 ditto huckaback
20 lbs. black and whitey-brown thread
1000 needles, Nos. 1 to 5
100 pairs women's slippers.

Samples of the above articles proposed to be supplied must be left at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, previous to the time appointed for opening the tenders.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Clothing, &c."

Sydney, 2nd October, 1862.

General Post Office,
Brisbane, 3rd October, 1862.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 3rd of November next, from persons willing to contract for the conveyance, by Steam Packet, of the English Mails.

1. To leave Sydney once a month with the Queensland portion of the English Mail, within four hours after the arrival in that port of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail Steamer.

2. To leave Brisbane with the outward English Mail on the 17th February, and the 19th of every other month, and arrive in Sydney before the departure of the Mail Contract Steamer on the 20th February, and the 22nd of every other month.

Separate Tenders will be received for each of the above services, also for both combined.

If from stress of weather, or from any other cause, the contractor shall fail to put the mails on board the ocean steamer, the whole of the subsidy apportioned for that trip shall be forfeited.

Parties Tendering to state the time from which they will be prepared to commence their contract, in the event of their Tender being accepted.

The Government reserve the power to terminate this contract at any time, if the service should not be performed satisfactorily, or if the Government should decide on discontinuing the same, on giving three months' notice of their intention.

The Contractor, and two sureties whose signature must be attached to the Tender, will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the Tender for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and endorsed, "Tenders for the Conveyance of English Mails."

THOS. L. MURRAY PRIOR, Postmaster-General.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company's business in New South Wales and Queensland will from this date be managed by GEORGE WATSON, Esq.

JAMES RATTRAY, superintendent.
Company's Offices, 62, Margaret-street,
Sydney, 3rd October, 1862.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, George-street. Established A.D. 1846, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels only. Free from average, unless general.

INSURANCE BY STEAMERS.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Melbourne	¼	Port Denison	2
Hobart Town	¾	Auckland	¾
Brisbane	¼	Nelson	1
Ipswich	¼	Each subsequent port—an extra	¼
Wide Bay	¾		
Port Curtis	1	Newcastle	¼
Rockhampton	1½	Clarence River	1

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS SHIPS ONLY.

Three months	Free from particular average	3 per cent.
	With particular average	4 ditto
Six months	Free from particular average	5 ditto
	With particular average	6 ditto
Twelve months	Free from particular average	9 ditto
	With particular average	10 ditto

Second-class vessels subject to arrangement.

N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, manager.

October 13th, 1862.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Propriety, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Fund and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £350,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in 'affite branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ANNUITY BRANCH.

Age 43 years.—Annual premium for a deferred annuity of £104, commencing at age 50. £177 1s. 4d.

BONUS ADDITION, £40 15s. 6d., making the annuity actually payable, £144 15s. 6d.

N.B.—Under the Society's Act of Incorporation, annuities to the extent of £104 per annum, and the BONUS ADDITIONS accruing thereto, are protected against seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever.

PRESENT OR REVERSIONARY annuities are granted on equally favourable terms.

PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from any of the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st, 1862. (No. 4.)

THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, of Unity-buildings, Cannon-street, London, hereby give notice that they have appointed, as their agents for Sydney, Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., of George-street.

The shareholders of this association number about 4500, representing a subscribed capital of £1,027,971.

The premium income in 1861 was upwards of £100,000, and exceeded that of 1860 by upwards of £30,000.

CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., F.S.A., &c.,
Manager.

Agents for Sydney—Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Capital £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each.
To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS W. SMART, Chairman.
BENJAMIN DARLEY
THOMAS GROVE
THOMAS S. MORT
CHARLES SMITH.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working extensive coal-mines at Waratah, near Newcastle.

The property consists of about 1450 acres of land, leasehold selections, under the Crown Lands Act, of which it is intended to secure, as permitted by the terms of the Act, the grant in fee simple of the greater portion.

The land has been proved to contain a seam of coal about 13 feet thick, admittedly of the finest description yet discovered in New South Wales, and can be worked at a considerably less cost than any other coal-field in the district.

The tunnels displaying the seam are now open to inspection and ready for working. They are situated within three quarters of a mile of the Great Northern line of railway. The junction with which line will be distant from the shipping cranes at Newcastle only three miles.

The line of way is in course of formation, and the rails, waggons, locomotive and all necessary plant for working the mines on a very large scale, have been ordered some months ago from England.

Application is being made to Parliament for permission to extend this line to land held by the Company on the banks of the Hunter River, a distance of two miles from the Great Northern Railway.

This extension could be carried over nearly a dead level, and would permit of the shipment of coal in large quantities from the Company's own shoots—there being sufficient depth of water from the intended wharf down channel for vessels drawing sixteen feet. This facility, in addition to the outlet available through the ordinary shipping place at Newcastle, would give peculiar and important advantages to the Company for expediting the loading and despatch of vessels taking their coal.

The proprietors retain as the value of their interest 5000 paid up shares, and offer for allotment 5000 shares, to form the working capital of the Company, on the following terms, viz.:—Two pounds per share on allotment, and the remaining four pounds per share as called for, the calls to be made at intervals of not less than three months, each call not to exceed one pound per share.

The proprietors have determined that the profits of each half-year shall be appropriated to the payment of a dividend upon the paid-up capital of the company, and if for any half-year the profits shall not amount to a sum equal to 5 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, then the holders of the 5000 shares now offered to the public shall be entitled to claim the whole profits up to such rate, and the surplus after such payment shall be divided amongst the holders of the reserved shares.

Applications for shares in the following form, to be made on or before the 31st instant, to the directors—addressed to the secretary, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. LENNON and CAPE, Messrs. BARTON and SON, or Mr. MULLENS, brokers.

T. W. SMART.

To the Directors of the Waratah Coal Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to request that you will allot me shares in the Waratah Coal Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me; to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.

Name
Address
Dated the October, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Agents for the Bank of New Zealand—Grant drafts on, and purchase or collect approved bills payable at all the principal towns of New Zealand.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan Rivers)
Tumut
Yass.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan).

Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.

ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.
(Established 1833, Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid up capital ..... £1,000,000 (one million sterling).
Subscribed capital ... £2,000,000 (two millions sterling).
Reserve fund ..... £300,000.
Head Office—London.

1. The SYDNEY BRANCH of this Bank is prepared to sell drafts on the head office and on the various branches of the Bank in India and China at usances ranging from one day to six months sight.

2. Approved bills of exchange of every description negotiated, or forwarded for collection.

3. Commercial bills discounted; also, bills or promissory notes collaterally secured by "liens on wool," mortgages of pastoral properties, or by the deposit of "warehouse warrants," and other approved mercantile securities.

4. Deposits received for fixed periods at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

By order of the directors,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, manager.
Offices, No. 1, Exchange, Sydney, September 18.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 5 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

*** Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the SQUATTERS OF PEAK DOWNS and DISTRICT NORTH of BROAD SOUND.—The undersigned begs to inform the settlers of the above districts, and the public in general, that he has opened a large store at the head of the navigation, St. Lawrence Creek, Broad Sound, and is prepared to receive wool and goods for shipment.

N.B.—In connection with the above store there is a large wholesale and retail General Store—prices moderate.

A good and short road has been discovered from Waverley to Yattan. WILLIAM W. BOYES.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned is prepared to receive any amount of Wool in grease, either to Hand-wash or Scour; all cartage free; charge as usual; clean fleece wool classed and repacked for the English market.

N.B.—Wool bought and sold on commission.

The proprietor resides on the establishment and superintends.

THOMAS HAYES, Sydney.

FOR SALE, one of Singer and Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, in good working order. Apply 282, Crown-street, near South Head Road.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, with all the latest improvements. Mastication and articulation guaranteed.

A single tooth, on gold plate, £1 1s.
A single tooth, on silver plate (with gold attachments), 10s. 6d.
Decayed teeth stopped, 5s.
Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d.

☞ Note the address, 330, George-street, first floor, Mr. Jones', jeweller.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscess, Gatherings, Whitlow, Bites.—The early use of this inestimable ointment will save much pain, trouble, and danger. After fomenting the affected parts in warm water and drying with a towel, Holloway's Ointment should be constantly and freely applied. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

HAVE YOU tried DOLE'S WORM POWDERS—if you have not, try them at once. Glebe Road.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.—Fry's Soluble Chocolate in ¼ lb. cakes, Fry's Homœopathic Cocoa in packets, Fry's French Chocolate in sticks, drops, &c. Manufactured by J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London, and sold by grocers and other dealers.

The above and other descriptions of J. S. Fry and Sons' celebrated chocolate and cocoa may be obtained by all respectable dealers in the colonies, either from J. S. Fry and Sons' agents, or through merchants in England, and the public are respectfully invited to inquire expressly for them, in order to obtain really good articles.

MAIL STEAMER MADRAS.—DAVID JONES and CO. will show on TUESDAY, 13th OCTOBER,
English and Parisian novelties
In MILLINERY
SHAWLS
MANTLES
SILKS
FANCY DRESSES
REAL LACES
GLOVES, &c.
Now landing from the above mail steamer.
345 and 347, George-street.
Carriage entrance, Barrack-street.

SPRING EXPOSITION.—Silks, Shawls, Dresses, Millinery, &c.—G. CHISHOLM and CO. will show, THIS DAY, a magnificent case of broche silks, extra rich quality, in varied designs, 25 per cent. below the regular price.

500 exquisitely fine Llama scarf shawls, from 14s 9d to 28s 6d; the following are a few of the shades:—

Humboldt	Spanish brown	Silver drab
Violet	Peruche	White
Solferino	Golden brown	Black.

50 Spanish lace squares, at 21s, worth 30s
50 ditto ditto ditto, at 42s, worth 3 guineas
1 case of the fashionable grenadine shawls; a large assortment of fancy shawls
6 cases parachutes, from 2s 9d to 18s 6d
A beautiful and large selection of choice mohairs, 8½d to 12½d per yard; new challies mohair, 18s 9d per dress.
Per mail steamer:—
1 case rich glace mantles, 21s to 63s
3 cases ditto ditto ditto, handsomely trimmed with Spanish lace, 63s to 7 guineas.
These goods were the richest to be had in Paris.
N.B.—The usual novelties in bonnets, hats, and flowers.

MESSRS. CHISHOLM and CO. have just opened a new and rich style of SILK MANTLES, the most fashionable shapes in rich glace and ottoman silks; also, very pretty bonnets, in horsehair, crape, and straw, from 16s 6d; infants' crinoline hats, trimmed and untrimmed; ladies' seaside hats, in brown, black, and white; also, a rare collection of flowers.

MESSRS. CHISHOLM and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sydney that they have just opened a very select assortment of BABY LINEN. Embroidered robes, new styles, from 2 to 6 guineas; ditto pelisses, from 20s to 4 guineas; ditto short frocks, from 20s to 8 guineas. Also, ladies' under-clothing; white embroidered skirts, very rich; morning wrappers. Also, infants' cloaks and hoods.

WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS.—To Tailors, Storekeepers, and the Public in general. Just landed, ex Jason and Walter Hood, a splendid assortment of woollens, in light textures, suitable for the present season, consisting of Scotch cheviot, angola, and silk-mixed tweeds, 5-4 silk-mixed and diagonal tweeds in all colours, plain and fancy drills and ducks; white, blue, and fancy cricketing flannels; coating alpacas in all colours; black, blue, and brown venetians and broadcloths; black, blue, and fancy doeskins; bedford cords in black, oxford, drab, and white; drab tarseys, ladies' tweeds, black silks, satin, and velvet vestings, Ferguson's slinsie in every colour; silk and mohair braids in all widths; raven sewings, drab cloth sewings, tailors' twist, ivory and flexible buttons, &c., &c. N.B.—The trade liberally dealt with. Patterns forwarded to all parts of the colony.

G. CHISHOLM and CO., next the Post Office, George-street, Sydney.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT is under the management of a first-class cutter, and will be found replete with every variety and novelty suitable for the season. Every article warranted shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed, G. C. and Co. having paid particular attention to this branch of their business, are enabled to turn out first-class garments at exceedingly low prices, and trust, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of that patronage hitherto bestowed upon them.

G. CHISHOLM and CO., next the Post Office, George-street, Sydney.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—Just opened, a splendid assortment of boys', youths', and men's clothing, consisting of
Boys' and youths' fancy tweed suits, from 2s8.
Ditto ditto black cloth, from 30s.
Tunic suits, from 20s.
Men's fancy tweed and doe suits, from 60s.
Black cloth suits, from 50s.
Black lustre alpaca sacs, from 8s. 6d.
Coloured lustre ditto ditto, from 8s. 6d.
Black cloth vests, from 8s.
Tweed ditto ditto, from 7s.
Moire antique ditto, all colours, from 9s. 6d.
Black silk velvet ditto, from 15s. 6d.
Men's fancy tweed trousers, from 10s. 6d.
Black cloth trousers, from 17s. 6d.
Bedford cord trousers, from 15s. 6d.
White, brown, and fancy drill ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Men's moleskin trousers, from 4s. 6d.
Scotch twill shirts, &c.
Townend's best black Paris hats, from 17s. 6d.
Felt and drab shell hats, in endless variety
Men's and boys' cloth caps, &c., &c.
G. CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Sydney.

JUST OPENED, a large assortment of English and French MILLINERY, comprising Flowers, Feathers, Pearl Head-dresses, &c. Mrs. SPEIRS, 295, George-street.

NOW is the time to make your PURCHASES of BOOTS and SHOES.—The proprietors of Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South, having disposed of the business to Mr. W. H. WATSON, are now selling off the whole of their superior stock. No prices are published, as they only tend to mislead; but come and judge for yourselves, and you will at once see where to lay out your money to advantage. Be particular in noting the address. Commerce Hall, next to the Emerald Isle Hotel, No. 788.

JUST LANDED, ex ANTIPODES.—B. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed his usual monthly supply of Summer Hats, consisting of White's best Black Zephyr Hats, so much admired for their lightness, style, and beauty; Drab Shell Hats, Drab Merino ditto, Mohair ditto, Ventilated Felt Helmets, Ventilated Londons, Sydneys, Richmonds, Deerstalkers, Oxfords, Royal Windsors, &c

Every description of Hats, Volunteer and other Caps, made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

GENTLEMEN'S best quality kid gloves, slightly spotted. 85 dozen, spotted, at 1s. the pair; 62 dozen, slightly spotted, at 1s. 6d. the pair. These gloves are usually sold, perfect, at 4s. 6d. F. GILES and CO., George-street.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY, corner of Barrack-street.
Cricketing flannels, 3s. 6d. upwards
Summer tweeds, 3s. 9d.
Thin dark silk mixed doeskins
Plain and fancy drills, &c.
The best tailors' trimmings
Any quantity sold.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, corner of York and Barrack streets.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION (established 1820).—To Sportsmen.—The following articles of the best quality, manufactured by Frederick Joyce, of London, may be had of most gunmakers.
Military rifle percussion caps
Patent pyroxyline sporting ditto
Original (1824) anti-corrosive ditto
Treble waterproof central fire ditto
Waddings, cartridges, &c., &c.
Manufacturer to her Majesty's War Department.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. This Machine formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and is now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. It has had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

KEROSENE OIL, Cosens' brand, now landing, S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PURE KEROSENE OIL, Comet brand, wholesale and retail; retail price, 6s. per gallon; also Lamps, Clocks, Concertinas, and Perfumery. C. C. SPARROWE, 88, William-street.

GROCERY BUSINESS to DISPOSE OF, doing a snug trade; good start for a person understanding the business; gas laid on. Address, GROCER, HERALD Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—Guaranteed to keep on draught in any climate.—Inspection is respectfully solicited, and samples if required will be promptly forwarded to any part of this or the neighbouring colonies.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., No. 1, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

MACHINERY REPAIRED or Sold on commission. WILLIAM F. PLANT, Willow Tree Works, York-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, various brands and qualities, always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

EA SUPERB and other VESSELS—
One 16-horse power stationary high pressure steam engine, with large Cornish boiler, complete
One ditto 12-horse power, portable, with extra large fire box, and all connections complete
Muspratt's caustic soda, in iron drums
Sardines, ¼-lb. and ½-lb.
Colza oil, in hogsheads and drums
Congou tea (from London), very superior quality.
GILFILLAN and CO.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
1½ patent axles
Cart and gig springs, 5, 6, 7 plate
Bolts and nuts, various sizes
Wrought nuts, 7-16, ½, ⅝.
THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

CONFECTIONERY. Confectionery.—BIDDELL, BROTHERS, desire to inform their friends and customers that, having fitted up a new steam-engine to their machinery, they are able to supply any quantity of the finest STEAM-MADE CONFECTIONERY at the cheapest price. Their manufactures have been awarded honourable mention at the International Exhibition, for goodness and quality. 495 and 497, Brickfield-hill, and Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street.

N.B.—Chemists supplied with pounded sugar.

ON SALE, ex Claud Hamilton—
Whiting, in small casks
Bathbricks
Durham mustard, 1lb. and ½lb.
Thumb and cannon ball black lead
French ball blue, half ounce
Apply at I. R. M. Co.'s office, Grafton Wharf.

PLATE GLASS, Plate Glass, largest sizes, and cheapest in Sydney. THOMAS EDEN'S, George-st.

PLATE and Window Glass, of every description, cut and carefully repacked. EDEN'S, George-street.

PAPERHANGINGS in great variety, and of superior design, wholesale and retail. EDEN'S, George-st.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, French Casements, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

200,000 FEET American Clear Pine, Shelving, G. and T. Flooring and lining. GOODLET and SMITH.

COLONIAL and H. T. Hardwood, Palings, Shingles, Battens, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

SAWN LATHS.—3 ft., 3ft. 6in., and 4ft., on hand, cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, all sizes, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 498, George-street.

PERUVIAN and Baker's Island GUANO for Sale. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

TEA, TEA, TEA.—The finest and richest flavoured tea ever imported into these colonies, at LOWE'S, Tea Warehouse, 290, George-street.

FOR SALE, a good journey HORSE, quiet in saddle and harness. Also, a good Skeleton GIG, and set of good silver-mounted HARNESS. WOODS' Livery Stables, William-street.

DR. FULLERTON wishes to SELL two semi-detached VILLAS, in Ocean-street, Paddington.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, and large verandah, &c., with an acre and a half of land attached, at Hunter's Hill, formerly the property of F. G. Campbell, Esq., and now occupied by B. Sheridan, Esq. The furniture in the house can be taken at a valuation. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

CITY PROPERTY, Sussex-street, nearly opposite Pyrmont Bridge and New Company's Wharf. For SALE, a choice Block, with four houses and stables, which brings in £3 2s. week rent. FORBES, 78, King-street.

40,000 STORE SHEEP for SALE—
4,000 ewes, aged, Liverpool Plains
5,000 ditto, maiden, ditto
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
15,000 wethers, Darling Downs
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
5,000 ditto, New England
3,000 ewes, on the Macintyre
2,000 ditto on the Hunter
10,000 ditto, New England.
FORBES, 78, King-street, stock and station agent.

STATIONS.—Any amount of money procured or advanced; interest low. FORBES, King-street.

IMPORTED BULLS.—Two very superior for SALE, Magician and St. Julian; just landed. FORBES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
About 30 useful horses of various descriptions. Also, Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.

To Carriers and Draymen.

Windsor Cart Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Miller to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 large, powerful, and very superior cart horses, young, stanch, steady, good pullers, and subject to any reasonable trial.

Horses and Dogcarts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 good horses, just arrived from the country; also horses and carts, dogcarts, gigs, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Imported Coaching Stallion,
"ADMIRAL JUNIOR."

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from W. J. Dangar, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
"ADMIRAL JUNIOR," the imported coaching stallion; colour, dark bay; about 17 hands high, with good action and an excellent temper, and is a sure foal getter.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions to sell by auction, at Glebe-street, Glebe, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Two iron houses, complete.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by auction, on the premises, 141, Lower George-street, and corner of Globe-street, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon, THIS DAY,
Sundry lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Speerin, comprising gold and silver watches, rings, chains, brooches, workboxes, dressing case, carpenters' and other tools, sextants, spyglasses, a surveyor's level, books, and clothing of every description.
Terms, cash.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 14th, at 11 o'clock a.m.
An Important and Popular Sale of Elegant Merchandise, Ex Corremulsie and other recent arrivals.
To Private Gentlemen and the Public generally.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A collection of the most valuable and elegant description of goods, articles of vertu, &c., ever offered to the public, all of which must positively be sold, to close consignments.
Valuable and scientific works
Roalal's Views of Rome
Ditto ditto Pompeii
Real Dresden china (really gems)
Very rich Bohemian and other glassware
Articles of bijouterie
Fancy cabinetware, silver-mounted dressing-cases
Telescopes and opera-glasses
Sextants and barometers
A first-class transit, in case
Surveyor's instruments and table
Aneroid, in mahogany case
Ivory scales and thermometers
First-class double guns, by Tatham, W. Richards, Blissett, and others
Ditto breech-loading rifles, by Venables, Deane, Adams, and Deane, with cartridges and filling machine
Small pea and Swiss rifles
Revolvers, in cases
Plated ware of the best possible description, consisting of epergnes, entree dishes, vegetable dishes, salvers, tea and coffee sets, milk ewers and sugars, cake baskets, dish covers, crusts, &c.
London-made cutlery, silver-mounted flute
Brass-bound portable chests of drawers, in cases for travelling, containing ladies' and gents' wearing apparel, French kid boots and shoes
Together, a great variety of truly valuable articles of vertu and otherwise, similar as regards beauty, sterling and rare quality, similar to those sold by R. Muriel, in July last, ex Colonial Empire.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

☞ Sale on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m.

*** Removed from Craignethen, Neutral Bay, North Shore, the residence of the late A. G. M'Lean, Esq., for the convenience of the public.

Valuable Household Furniture, brilliant-toned Pianoforte, Engravings, Cut Glass, China, &c.

N.B.—Detailed particulars in Tuesday's issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the late A. G. M'Lean, Esq.'s household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial Household Furniture and Sundries.
Removed from Paddington and North Shore to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of substantial household furniture and sundries.
Further particulars will appear.

Bar Iron
Nail Rod Iron
60 Tons.
To Ironmongers
To Ironfounders
To Nailmakers
To Shippers and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction on Lamb's Wharf, Lower Fort-street.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 13th instant.
Time—half-past 2 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, Lower Fort-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Ex Congo,
898 bar iron
570 bundles nail rod iron
About 60 tons.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers would beg to request intending purchasers to inspect the above as it now lies at Lamb's Wharf, prior to the day of sale, as it will positively sold to the highest bidders.

THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedding, Glass, Sashes and Doors, Counter, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Cane and wood bottomed chairs
Chiffoniers, sideboards, and bookcases
Telescope, leg, dining, and other tables
Chest drawers, washstands, toilet glasses
Chamber services, toilet tables, towel-horses
Chiffoniers, safes, cupboards
Kitchen tables, fenders and irons
Iron and wood bedsteads, swing cots
Pianoforte, by a celebrated maker

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY MONDAY, 13th October,
EXTENSIVE IMPORTANT SALE,
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY
FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

PHILLIP-STREET NORTH.—A quarter of an acre of land, having a frontage of about 88 feet to Phillip-street, between Hunter and Bent streets, with four Cottages thereon; opposite the residence of John Struth, Esq. By order of the mortgagee.

SHORT-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Cottage and vacant land, a few feet from Bourke-street, known as Skehan's, opposite Mr. Hall's property.

RILEY-STREET, SURRY-HILLS.—House, No. 192, Riley-street, between Campbell and Goulburn streets, known as Mr. Graham's; also, the Star and Garter Inn; and four Cottages, known as Mr. Redgate's property.

ALBION-STREET.—Redgate's Steam Flour Mill, and four Cottages adjoining; also, eight Houses, known as Sophia-terrace.

SHEPHERD'S NURSERY.—Two stone-built Houses, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street, and one stone-built House in the side lane, a few yards from the newly made road to Redfern, Myrtle-street. By order of the mortgagee. UPSET PRICE £420.

CHRISTIE'S POINT, PYRMONT.—Wharf Allotments, fronting the Harbour.

BALMAIN.—Neat Verandah Cottage, with half an acre of land, known as Mr. Kirkby's property; near the residence of T. Buchanan, Esq. Without reserve.

MANNING RIVER.—The Mootoo Estate, 2560 acres rich alluvial land, near Cundletown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

To Steamboat Proprietors, Wharfingers, Coal, Timber, and Ballast Merchants, &c.

CHRISTIE'S POINT, PYRMONT BRIDGE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, with DEEP WATER FRONTAGE TO THE HARBOUR, known as
CHRISTIE'S POINT, PYRMONT,
subdivided into 8 lots, seven of which have frontages of from 51 to 189 feet to the harbour, with depths of about 160 feet, extending to a road leading to Murray-street.

LOT 1 has the following frontages:—41 feet to Murray-street and 64 feet to Holt-street. On this lot is a substantially-built stone cottage, containing four rooms and part of well of good water.

LOT 2 has a wharf frontage of 66 feet to Darling Harbour, with a depth of about 90 feet, extending to and having considerable frontage to Murray-street, on which is a substantially-built stone cottage, containing 4 rooms, with verandah, &c., and part of of well of good water.

LOTS 3 and 4 have severally 51 feet and 53 feet wharf frontage to the harbour, with a depth of about 170 feet extending to Holt-street.

LOTS 5, 6, and 7 have each wharf frontages to the harbour of from 54 to 60 feet, with a depth of about 150 feet, extending to Christie-street.

LOT 8 has a double wharf frontage of 189 feet to the harbour, with entrance from Christie-street, and is the corner allotment.

The whole of the above lots are leasehold, having about 96 years to run, and will be sold subject to the following annual ground rents:—
Lot 1—£15
Lot 2—£26
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7—£24 each
Lot 8—£20.

This extensive and valuable block of wharf property is situated immediately OPPOSITE THE FOOT OF KING-STREET, and only a few yards beyond the PYRMONT BRIDGE, where it has been proposed that the GOODS TERMINUS of the GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN RAILWAY LINES shall be erected.

☞ The importance of this property to any who require DEEP WATER FRONTAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CITY cannot be too highly estimated, as the wharves command, from their central position, the whole of Sydney and its suburbs, the approaches to the Western and Southern Roads, and the entire steamer and coast traffic of the harbour.

The approach is good. Each lot fronting a fine level road or Murray-street, which has been lately formed by the Corporation.

The position is about the most central in the city, and perfectly sheltered from the strong southerly and westerly winds, which blow with such force on the opposite side of the harbour.

There is little doubt that the
RAILWAY TERMINUS FOR GOODS AND PASSENGERS
will be established close to these wharves, which will render them the most valuable water frontages in the city.

Did space permit much could be said in favour of this property, but the auctioneers are simply desirous of announcing the sale, and requesting parties to go over the ground and inspect—feeling assured that its value will be appreciated by those who have declared their intention to secure a portion of it, and also by the public generally, and that a fair market value will be realised at the auction sale.

A PLAN may be inspected at the Rooms, showing the sub-division; also the authorised extent to which the wharves may be further extended into the harbour.

Terms, one-third cash. The residue may remain secured on the property, at 6 per cent.

To COTTON GROWERS, CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and others.

MOOTTOO ESTATE, MANNING RIVER, 2560 ACRES of RICH ALLUVIAL and SWAMP LAND, opposite Jones' Island, at the junction of the KINGSTON BRANCH and the LANDSDOWNE RIVER, a few miles from CUNDLETOWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. W. C. WENTWORTH to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
That extensive valuable agricultural estate MOOTTOO, containing 2560 ACRES, more or less, situate at the junction of the Lansdowne River and the Kingstown branch of the Manning River.

☞ It is very rarely that an agricultural estate of this magnitude and value can be secured in one block. The land is fine alluvial soil, admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton, maize, &c., and has the advantage of water carriage to the capital. The locality is one of the best in this noted district, and as a proof of its value, it may be mentioned that most of the land surrounding this estate has been subdivided into small farms, and readily sold by the Government at full rates.

The special attention of capitalists is directed to the sale (which will be positive), as affording an opportunity for investing advantageously, for a very large profit can almost be guaranteed from a re-sale of the estate judiciously subdivided.

A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UPSET PRICE £420.
SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE.
Two stone-built Houses, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street, and stone-built House at the rear.

Title, unquestionable. For particulars of which apply to G. F. Benbow, Esq., solicitor, 114, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions FROM THE MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being lot 11 of block 6 of the Darling Nursery estate, having a frontage of 28 feet to Shepherd-street, 90 feet to a side lane, and 28 feet to a lane at the rear, on which are the following stone-built premises:—TWO HOUSES, Nos. 57 and 59, Shepherd-street, containing each five rooms, and detached kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear; also, a HOUSE, fronting the side lane, containing five apartments.

☞ THESE THREE HOUSES are substantially built of stone, with verandahs in front. They are situated a few yards from Myrtle-street, now being made by the Corporation, and which is the only thoroughfare between the Newtown Road, Chippendale, and Redfern. As a paying investment they can be recommended, for their position commands for them constant tenants.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BALMAIN.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE on the LOWER DARLING ROAD, BALMAIN, with about half an acre of land laid out as garden, &c., situated between the properties of Messrs. Pearson and Moore, and near the residence of T. Buchanan, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
A remarkably neat VERANDAH COTTAGE, situated as above, built of weatherboard, containing four comfortable rooms, and covered way leading to kitchen, servants' rooms, shed, &c., &c., with an excellent well of water. The grounds have a frontage of 120 feet to the road, by a depth of 176 feet; and contain nearly half-an-acre, and are laid out as a garden, shrubbery, orchard, &c.

☞ The auctioneers' instructions are imperative, and intending purchasers are directed to notice that this property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, on the above date.

Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Without Reserve.

SHORT-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
COTTAGE and large block of LAND, having 47½ feet frontage to Short-street, a few yards from Bourke-street, known as Mr. Skehan's property.

RILEY STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Brick-built House, No. 192, Riley-street, between Campbell and Goulburn streets, known as the property of Mr. W. Graham.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that piece of land, commencing at a pole distant 109 feet northerly from Campbell-street, and having a frontage of 15 feet to Riley-street, with a depth of 143 feet, extending to a back lane, on which is erected a two-story brick house, No. 192, Riley-street, containing two rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear.
LOT 2.—All that block of land, having 47½ FEET FRONTAGE to SHORT-STREET, SURRY-HILLS, and a frontage of 48½ feet to a side lane, on which is a neat brick-built cottage of 2 rooms. A portion of the frontage is still unoccupied.
This property is immediately opposite Mr. Hall's well-known cottages, close to Bourke-street.
☞ The above properties are for imperative sale, and, being in good positions in the city, are well worthy the attention of small capitalists.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Plan at the Rooms.

SURRY HILLS.

REDGATE'S STEAM FLOUR MILL, with engine and gear complete, and FOUR COTTAGES adjoining in Little Albion-street.
The STAR AND GARTER INN, in Riley-street, and four Houses adjoining.
SOPHIA TERRACE, eight Houses in Albion-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. Redgate (in consequence of his leaving Sydney) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following well-known properties, situate in Albion and Riley streets, Surry Hills:—
LOT 1. A Steam Flour Mill in Little Albion-street, stone-built, with engine, 12-horse, high pressure, large boiler, 2 pair French burr smutting and dressing machines, and all necessary gear complete.
LOT 2. Four Cottages adjoining Lot 1—containing each four rooms.
LOT 3. The Star and Garter Hotel in Riley-street, containing eight rooms; and four Houses adjoining, containing each four rooms; the whole realising £188 per annum.
LOT 4.—Eight Houses, known as Sophia-terrace, situated in Albion-street, opposite Mrs. Hughes' estate.
Plans of the above may be inspected, and full particulars obtained at the Rooms.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF CITY LAND, containing an area of ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE, immediately opposite the residence of JOHN STRUTH, Esq., and having a frontage of about
88 FEET TO PHILLIP-STREET NORTH,
between Hunter and Bent streets, together with the premises thereon.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement ONE ROOD, more or less, in the city of Sydney, being allotment No. 7 of section No. 42; bounded on the west by Phillip-street one chain 33½ links (about 88 feet); on the east by allotment number eleven, bearing north two degrees east eighteen links, then bearing north two degrees east, west two degrees, south two links; then bearing north thirty minutes east in a curved line, forty-six links; then bearing five degrees thirty minutes to the east of north, in a curved line, fifty links; and on the north by allotment number three, bearing west two degrees thirty minutes; north, forty-five links and a half, and by allotment number six, bearing west thirty minutes; north, one chain fifty-eight links.

On this land fronting Phillip-street are FOUR COTTAGES, Nos. 96, 98, 100, and 102, and at the rear the remains of the premises known as the TANNERY, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Hercules Watt.

☞ This is a noble block of city land, admirably adapted from its central position, for a site for a THEATRE, an OPERA HOUSE, or any public building which requires a LARGE AREA OF LAND in a FIRST-CLASS CENTRAL LOCALITY, or as the site is elevated, and commands a fine view of the harbour, and, at the same time, is in immediate proximity to the mercantile portion of the city, superior residences might be erected which would command tenants at a rental which would return a large interest on the investment. The sale is peremptory by order of the mortgagee.

Full particulars of title can be ascertained on application to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, Hunter-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the late
AMBROSE FOSS, ESQ.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the well-known estate of the late A. Foss, Esq., situated at
HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER,
surrounding the STEAM FERRY, comprising the WHOLE OF PULPIT POINT, and extending from thence to the residence and grounds of Dr. PLOMLEY on one side, and the waters of Lane Cove on the other.

This extensive and beautifully situated estate has recently been surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Knapp, junior, and subdivided into villa and other sites, containing each from
HALF AN ACRE TO FIVE ACRES,
fronting the main or other good roads, most of which have WATER FRONTAGES to the PARRAMATTA AND LANE COVE RIVERS.

SECTION 1 comprises 6 lots adjoining Dr. Plomley's residence and grounds, and contain each 2 to 3 acres, fronting a Government road, and extending to the Parramatta River, at its junction with Turban Creek.
SECTION 2.—28 lots, about half an acre each, fronting the main road, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Jeanneret, Levien, Robinson, Garrick, Billyard, Mader, and the mansion and grounds belonging to E. Manning, Esq.
SECTION 3.—9 lots, a quarter of an acre to 2 acres each, fronting the main road and the waters of Lane Cove.
SECTION 4.—10 lots, fronting the main road, extending to the Lane Cove River, a little above Union's Point. On one of these lots is a jetty, also a cottage, with cleared orchard, grounds, &c.
SECTION 5.—7 large lots, containing each 2 to 5 acres, comprising THE WHOLE OF PULPIT POINT, divided by a Government road from the land of Edye Manning, Esq. With one exception these lots have extensive deep water frontage to the river, and on the subdivision a large block in an approved position has been RESERVED for a
PUBLIC WHARF FOR FERRY STEAMERS, &c.

☞ It is scarcely necessary to make any comment on this favourably-situated suburban estate, which was held in high estimation by the late proprietor, and is now brought into the market most eligibly subdivided, to satisfy the demands and constant inquiries of residents in the locality, and intending purchasers. The lots surround and are in close proximity to the present ferry, and comprise the only unimproved villa sites with water frontage that can be secured in the immediate locality.

There are few who are unacquainted with the extreme beauty and lovely varied scenery of this favourite suburb. The smooth lake-like waters of the River and Harbour, on the banks of which lie pleasant knolls of scattered villas and cottages, with their terraced gardens and orchards, and the fine masses of wooded lands stretching away to the Pennant ranges which bound the view to the north and west, form a picture indescribably enchanting, and which is unequalled by any other scenery in the neighbourhood of the city.

Hunter's Hill is agreeably distant from Sydney, with constant access during the day by a regular line of steamers, and, on the completion of the proposed bridges connecting this district with the metropolis, will be approached by a short and pleasant suburban drive.

It need not be mentioned that the estate is brought into the market for sale, and not simply to test the market, and therefore it is incumbent on all who wish to purchase a choice site not to neglect the opportunity now afforded.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS can be obtained at the Rooms, by the aid of which (as all the lots are pegged) each can at once be identified.

TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be had on application to JAMES NORTON, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS—One quarter cash; residue by promissory notes at 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months' date—the two first WITHOUT INTEREST, the remainder bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale of Drapery, &c.

WEDNESDAY, October 15th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, October 15th, at 11 o'clock,
A choice new shipment of summer goods, now landing.
Particulars in future advertisements.

MONDAY, 13th October, 1862.
To Dealers in Brushware, Perfumers, and others.

Gosnell's Perfumery, Brushware, &c.
To close accounts.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th October, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 packages of Gosnell's perfumery, brushware, &c., &c.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Kerosene Oil.
To Lamp Manufacturers, Oilmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 13th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 cases kerosene oil.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, October 13, 1862.

Canvas
Twine.
To Shipchandlers, Tentmakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 13, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close accounts,
6 bales canvas
2 ditto twine.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, October 13, 1862.

Clearance Sale.
To Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 13, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To clear the stores,
Damaged pickles, fruits, mustards, sardines, ling fish, nuts, sauces, cheese, bacon, candles, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ Salvage Goods
Salvage Goods
Salvage Goods.

Highly Important Auction Sale of
Ironmongery
Electro-plated ware
Tinware
Papier Mache Trays
Brushware
Lamps
Shades
&c., &c. &c.
Goods saved from the late fire, removed from the Stores of Messrs. E. C. Weekes and Co. George-street.

To Ironmongers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Country Storekeepers
And the Trade generally.

*** The whole of the goods are now on view at the Rooms.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 14, and WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the goods saved from the late fire, removed from the stores of Messrs. E. C. Weekes and Co. George-street, viz.—
IRONMONGERY, &c.
Bronzed tea urns, copper coal scuttles
Shower, sponging, and foot baths
Brass and japanned fire guards, tea bells
Soup tureens, plates, bread platters
Metal beer measures, saucepans
Parlour fenders, bright steel
Knife-cleaning machines, 3 holes, Kent's
Boxing-gloves, lanterns, nursery lamps
Letter boxes, string reel, lamps
Shot belts, italian irons, knifeboard
Dog chains, brooms, cornice poles
Brushes, assorted, bridle bits
Toasting forks, mathematical instruments
Knives and forks, bronzed hat and umbrella stands
Plate baskets, steak tongs, spittoons
Ale measures, Beart's patent coffee pots
Candle cotton, japanned dust pans
Fire-irons, inkstands, japanned covered tops
Saws, rules, gravy strainers, door scrapers
Rifle, japanned jugs, enamelled basins
Cheese toasters, candle moulds, candle boxes
Wilkinson's and Sorby's sheep shears
Brass bedsteads, brass chandeliers
Butchers' knives, tomahawks, weighing machines
Horse nails, American picks, joiners' brads
Patent zinc refrigerators, chisels
Augers, mixed nails, wire fire-guards
Galvanized iron tubs, Dutch ovens
Chubb's patent deed locks, bell pulls
Wall lamps, hall lamps, moderator lamps
Globes, chimneys, whips, wire, &c., &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Electro-plated tea and coffee pots, chamber and table candlesticks
Electro-plated cruet stands, liqueur frames, toast racks
Electro-plated egg frames, dessert sets, tea spoons
Electro-plated branch candlesticks, pillar candlesticks, &c., &c.
BRITANNIA METAL WARE, TINWARE, BRASS GOODS, &c.
Brass toddy kettles, brass thread wire
Brass letter scales, bells, sconces, brass back saws
Brass table and chamber candlesticks, jugs and basins
Metal kettles, coffee and tea pots, candlesticks
Beer measures, bar jugs, sugar basins, frames
Mustards, peppers, dishcovers, spice boxes
Covered jugs, ale measures, cannisters
Egg cups, oil feeders, pannikins, &c.
PATENT IRON SAFE, &c.
One patent fireproof iron safe
One superior copying press, on stand, with drawers, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 16th October, 1862.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, viz.—
Whybrow's, Cameron's, and Batty and Co.'s pickles
Ditto, Batty and Co.'s, and Feast's bottled fruits
Batty and Co.'s half-pint capers
Crosse and Blackwall's bottled fruits
Colman's mustard in tins and bottle
Ditto starch and blue
Wotherspoon's confectionery
Sardines, ¼ and ½ lb.; oysters, lobsters
Candles, currants, muscatel raisins
Whybrow's and Feast's quart vinegar
Batty and Co.'s 1 lb. jar jams, candied peels, &c.
Positively without reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, October 16th, 1862.

Fine Congou Teas
Mauritius Sugars.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, October 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 chests fine congou
200 half-chests ditto
15 tons Mauritius sugars.
Terms at sale.

Electroplated Ware
Table Cutlery.
To Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 packages of electroplated ware, comprising
Cruets, spoons, kettles and stands, baskets, marmalade basins, &c., &c.; also,
An extensive assortment of table cutlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 17th October, 1862.

Earthenware
China
Glassware.
To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
31 packages of
Earthenware
China
Glassware, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Palings
Ditto Battens
Ditto Shingles
Ditto Staves.
On Market Wharf.

MONDAY, 13th October, at 3.

Important to Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Coopers, and others.
For unreserved sale, to close the balance of this cargo.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Macquarie, from Hobart Town,
3000 5-feet box palings
10,000 feet hardwood battens
35,000 feet full cut shingles
300 5-feet wattle staves.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

WEDNESDAY, 15th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 11, at the City Mart,
96 bags Java rice
40 ditto ditto ditto
The whole of which can be seen at their Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.
Preliminary Announcement.
Important Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 16th October.

To Ironmongers, Tinsmiths, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ironmongery, tinware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 15th October.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Ex Walter Hood, and other late arrivals.
Invoices Whybrow's Oilstores
Ditto Hill and Ledger's ditto
Ditto Cameron's ditto.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and general groceries, comprising,
30 cases Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
50 ditto ditto bottled fruits
20 ditto ditto assorted sauces
10 ditto ditto mushroom catsup
20 ditto ditto Worcester sauce
35 ditto ditto pint vinegar
47 ditto ditto quart ditto
55 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles
20 ditto ditto quart ditto
30 ditto ditto pint salad oil
15 ditto ditto half-pint ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto anchovies
10 ditto French half-pint and pint capers
10 ditto real Indian chutney
17 ditto Coward's cod liver oil
20 ditto ditto half-pint castor oil
5 ditto Colman's mustard, tins
10 ditto Taylor's cocoa and chocolate
20 ditto Colman's light blue
15 ditto ditto dark ditto
50 ditto Cameron's quart vinegar
20 ditto ditto pint salad oil
7 ditto ditto castor oil
18 ditto Albert's half-tins sardines
10 tons dressed Java rice
6 ditto black pepper
25 cases Cameron's half-pint salad oil
20 ditto ditto pint pickles
40 ditto ditto quart ditto
200 bags Java crystal sugar
160 ditto fine brown counter ditto
30 ditto amber dates
2000 fine fresh cocoa nuts.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

In the Assigned Estate of L. Fogarty, on the Premises, Haymarket.

TUESDAY, 14th October.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the assigned estate of L. Fogarty, to sell by auction, on the Premises, Haymarket, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 (unless previously disposed of by private contract),
The stock of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Provisions
Horse, cart, and harness
Large coffee mill
Fixtures and fittings, &c.
Terms at sale.

The GIL BLAS.
172 Tons Register,
250 Tons Burthen.
Together with her Cargo of 250 Tons A. A. Company's Coal.

THURSDAY, 16th October.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Parties interested in the Intercolonial Trade, and others.
First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The clipper brig GIL BLAS.
This well-known and favourite vessel was built at Bremen, in 1848, of the best seasoned Dantzic oak, and is coppered and copper-fastened, of 172 tons register, but carries 250 tons coal. Draught of water when fully loaded, 11 feet, and sails with only 20 tons ballast. She has a full inventory, comprising a complete suit of sails, standing and running rigging, all nearly new. Anchors and chains, two boats, &c. The Gil Blas is very favourably known as a packet in the Adelaide trade; she is a remarkably weatherly vessel, and well adapted for the conveyance of cattle, sheep, &c., to New Zealand, or any of the northern ports, having just returned from conveying stock to the former place.
The Gil Blas is just the class of vessel now so much required for the intercolonial trade, being substantially built, and always kept in good order, well provided with all necessary stores, and ready for sea at a day's notice, carrying a large cargo on a light draught of water, requiring very little ballast, and with an established reputation in the trade between this port and Adelaide.
At same time and place will be sold her cargo of A. A. Company's coal, offering a splendid opportunity for a speculator to purchase both vessel and cargo, and either discharge here or send her on to any other market, with the certainty of a full return freight, which would go far to reimburse the purchaser for his outlay.
Any further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers, L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.
Port Wines
Sherries
Brandy
Geneva, &c.
To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others.

THURSDAY, 16th October.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on the above day,
Several parcels of wines and spirits.
Particulars will duly appear.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Feast's and Batty's Oilman's Stores,
Per late arrivals.
Fresh Fruits, Sugars, Rice, &c.
To Grocers and others.

FRIDAY, 17th October.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on FRIDAY, 17th October, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Warehousemen.

WEDNESDAY, October 15th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
120 packages of new goods.
Particulars in future issue.

Wines
Spirits
Beer, &c.

TUESDAY, October 14th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit for public sale, on the above day,
A most splendid and extensive shipment of the above goods.
Detailed particulars in future issue.

Boots and Shoes.
A Splendid Shipment of Summer Goods.
Now landing.

On TUESDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 21st,
The best shipment of summer goods offered to the trade this season.
Particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

General Drapery
Slops
Fancy Goods.
Suitable for the approaching season.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and the trade.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
16th and 17th instant.
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days,
A choice assortment of general drapery, slops, fancy goods, &c.
Now landing, ex Woolloomooloo, and Queen Bee.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 14th October.
To Hosiers, Drapers, and others.
20 Cases White Cotton Hose.
To land ex Morning Star.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases white cotton hosiery
To land ex Morning Star.
To be sold from samples.
Upset price, 22½ per cent. advance.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 14th October.

To Warehousemen, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
Just Landed.
Ex Orso.
Large and Unreserved Sale of Sewn Muslins, in an Assigned Estate.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, and each day after at the same hour,
The whole stock of sewn muslins in an assigned estate, just landed ex Orso, and under order for unreserved sale.
The goods are now arranged in lots, of which catalogues may be had on application at the Rooms.
☞ The trade are invited to inspect this seasonable shipment of sewed muslins prior to its sale, in order that they may be under no misapprehension as to the intrinsic value of the various lots as they pass the hammer.
The bona fide nature of this sale (the consignee's instructions being imperative) offers a rare chance to purchasers of providing themselves with an assortment of seasonable stock without regard to original cost.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 14th October.

To Drapers and others.
Great Unreserved Sale of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.
To land ex Woolloomooloo.
☞ To be sold from samples.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
42 packages of ladies' and children's underclothing, to land ex Woolloomooloo, to be sold from samples, and for positively unreserved sale, viz.—
8 in diamond,
328—1 case, containing 20 pieces brocho chene mohairs
331—1 case, containing 12 dozen white fine net skirts, 20 rows
332—1 case, containing 12 dozen ditto ditto, ditto
333—1 case, containing 60 pieces fine percales, assorted colours
334—1 case, containing 60 pieces ditto ditto, ditto
335—1 case, containing 60 pieces ditto ditto, ditto
336—1 case, containing 60 pieces ditto ditto, ditto
337—1 case, containing 60 pieces ditto ditto, ditto
338—1 case, containing 30 pieces plain and striped mohairs, lence, and grenadines
339—1 case, containing 30 pieces marl, striped and check lence
340—1 case, containing 20 dozen net skirts, white, and brown and white
341—1 case, containing 20 dozen ditto ditto ditto
342—1 case, containing 7 dozen grass crinoline skirts
343—1 case, containing 12 dozen white railroad net skirts
344—1 case, containing 12 dozen fancy, full, and sensation gored skirts
345—1 case, containing 12 dozen ditto ditto ditto
346—1 case, containing 9½ dozen violet, magenta, diamond, and florentine, and patent band skirts
347—1 case, containing 8½ dozen ditto ditto ditto ditto
348—1 case, containing 16 dozen children's wove skeleton skirts, 4, 6, 8, 10 rows
349—1 case, containing 12 dozen diamond skeleton skirts, 17, 20, and 25 rows
350—1 case, containing 8 dozen grenadine gored fancy petticoats
351—1 case, containing 8 dozen ditto ditto ditto
352—1 case, containing 7½ dozen figured princess royal, colleen bawn, and satin striped skirts
353—1 case, containing 7½ dozen ditto ditto ditto, and drab twilled puff skirts
354—1 case, containing 20 dozen single and double empress coutille bodices
355—1 case, containing 18 dozen victoria corsets, single and double coutille bodices
356—1 case, containing 18 dozen spanish corsets, pekin, grecian, and single coutille bodices
357—1 case, containing 40 dozen Groom's registered expanding bands, nursery belts, royal nursery corsets and corded stays
360—1 case, containing 25 dozen ladies' white woven corsets
361—1 case, containing 19½ dozen ditto ditto ditto
362—1 case, containing 25 dozen ditto ditto ditto
363—1 case, containing 20 dozen buckingham, empress, and ladies' white woven corsets
364—1 case, containing 14 pieces grenadines
365—1 case, containing 14 pieces ditto
366—1 case, containing 14 pieces ditto
367—1 case, containing 29 pieces embroidered mohair
368—1 case, containing 7½ dozen princess royal, full silesias, satin faced, and crinoline skirts
369—1 case, containing 21 dozen diaper and holland pinafores, aprons, and frocks, girls' and maids' garibaldi jackets
370—1 case, containing 167 gross fancy coloured and black silk drop ornaments
371—1 case, containing 148 gross ditto ditto ditto
372—1 case, containing 13 pieces grenadines
373—1 case, containing 30 pieces embroidered mohair
374—1 case, containing 31 pieces stripe, chene, and check lence.
☞ The samples can now be seen at the Rooms.
Purchasers are invited to inspect them previous to the sale.
Terms at sale.

Two Comfortable Farms at Cook's River.
15-acre Farms.
Gannon's Forest, fronting Sir T. Mitchell's New Road to Wollongong.

TUESDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock.

RADFORD and GRANT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty acres of good land, situated in Gannon's Forest, fronting Sir T. Mitchell's new line of road to Wollongong, divided into two farms
No. 1. 15 acres, on which are erected a comfortable cottage and three-stall stable.
No. 2. 15 acres, with four-roomed cottage, stable, &c.
These farms are well worthy of the attention of small farmers, or any one wanting a small comfortable homestead.
Terms very liberal.

To those in search of a comfortable house, Speculators, and others.

Most comfortable Residences, at Newtown and St. Peter's.

RADFORD and GRANT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 108, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1, near St. Peter's.—A detached brick-built cottage, on stone foundation, containing five rooms, hall, kitchen stables, and every convenience for a family, within easy distance of the Newtown Railway. This cottage is built on an allotment having 50 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, with a depth of 200 feet to Church-street.
Lot 2, Newtown, Kingston Estate.—Two four-roomed cottages, substantially built, situated in Denison-street, within 100 yards from Newtown Railway.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
These properties need no comment. The auctioneers would simply recommend anyone in search of really comfortable residences to make enquiries.
Terms, very liberal.

For Positive Sale.
Sybelle Cottage, Marsdenville Estate, Newtown.

RADFORD and GRANT have received positive instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock,
A large family cottage, containing 6 lofty rooms, with detached offices, kitchen, &c.
It is most substantially built of brick and stone, on land having 124 feet frontage to Harrington-street, with a depth of 268 feet to Sebastopol-street, within three minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Terminus.
This cottage is situated on one of the most delightful spots at Newtown, and forms a portion of the Marsdenville Estate, Ramore.
Terms very liberal.
Also,
Several valuable and beautiful building sites within a few yards of the Newtown Station. Upset price, 15s. 6d. per foot.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE AND HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE PASTORAL PROPERTIES, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 15th October, by Mr. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
THE CELEBRATED ACE OF CLUBS STATIONS.
LOT 1.—BUCKELBONE, BERRYABAR, TARREELA PLAINS, JERERL and BOGERA PLAINS, on the NAMOI RIVER, DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS, with 6500 FULL-FLEECED SHEEP, and 3000 CATTLE.
LOT 2.—ULAH, on the BARWIN RIVER, with 1000 CHOICE CATTLE.
LOT 3.—MARROWAN, on NEW ENGLAND, with 1000 CHOICE CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£196	0 0
Gin	45	15 0
Whisky	38	12 0
Rum	184	16 0
Wine	16	0 0
Tobacco and snuff	22	2 0
Tea	262	5 0
Sugar, unrefined	1000	0 0
Plotage	19	14 4
Total	£1823	10 1

A prospectus of a new coal company, called the Waratah Coal Company, has been issued. The capital is to be £60,000, in 10,000 shares of £6 each. The property consists of about 1450 acres of land, leasehold sections under the Crown Lands Act, and has been proved to contain a seam of coal about thirteen feet thick. The proprietors of the land reserve to themselves 5000 paid-up shares, leaving 5000 for allotment to the public—applications for which are to be made on or before the 31st instant. £2 per share are to be paid on allotment, and the remaining £4 per share as called for, the calls to be made at intervals of not less than three months, and not to exceed £1 per share.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 9th instant. The following is from the *Argus* of that date:—

There has been no change of any kind in the produce markets within the last few days. Flour and wheat are in moderate demand, but all tendency towards a rise in price has been checked by the present dullness of trade in breadstuffs at Adelaide, and a decline in price at Sydney, notwithstanding the statements so confidently made a few days since that large orders had been received for the purchase of South Australian wheat and flour for the New South Wales markets. Oats and other descriptions of horse corn are in steady demand at full rates, and these are likely to be well maintained for some time, if a further advance be not established. In the hay market supply and demand continue about equal, and prices remain as they were last week.

The declared value of the imports at the port of Melbourne during the past week amounted to £289,536, and that of the exports to £350,212.

Our dates from South Australia are to the 4th instant. The subjoined review of the markets at Adelaide is from the *Register* of the 3rd.

We have to record a very dull week, as far as produce is concerned. Hardly any transactions have taken place. There seems to be nearly an entire absence of export orders, and even if there were any there are but few vessels to be obtained. The millers have not been, therefore, anxious to purchase wheat, so that, although but a very limited quantity has been brought to market, prices have somewhat given way.

Flour.—The only sales that have transpired are of Magarey's, Hart's, and Dunn's brands, at £13. Good flour is to be purchased at prices varying from £12 to £13 per ton.

Wheat.—Sales have taken place for export at 3s 3d per bushel, but at present there are no buyers. The price given by millers varies from 4s 9d to 4s 11d per bushel.

Bran.—Stocks are light. It is worth about 11½d per bushel at the port.

Oats and Barley.—Many inquiries have been made for oats on account of the advance in price in Melbourne, but there are hardly any offerings, and these command high prices for home consumption. Barley is dull of sale.

Copper, £86 10s per ton at the Port.

General Merchandise.—Business is without alteration. Importers only sell to actual requirements, and there is little speculation going forward. Auction sales continue small, and but few goods are being pressed on the market.

Monday morning.

By the mail steamer Madras we have papers from England to the 26th of August. The rate of discount charged by the Bank of England continues at 2 per cent. But the English funds are half per cent. lower than they were during the month of July. The following is from the money article of the *Times* of the 26th of August:—

The anxiety regarding Italian affairs having in some degree diminished, and the state of the weather having caused a fall in the corn-market, the English funds have been steady to-day, with a tendency to improvement. Console opened at the price on Saturday, 93½ to ¾, and soon advanced to 93½ to ¾, at which they remained to the close. Bank stock left off at 238 to 240.

The demand for discount at the bank to-day was less active, and in the open market the rate for the best short paper is 2 per cent. In the Stock-Exchange loans on Government securities are freely offered at 1 to ½ per cent.

In the foreign market there has been a general absence of speculation, with the exception of the numerous transactions which continue to take place in the Turkish consolidés, at prices which rapidly fluctuate, according to the telegrams received from Constantinople of the amounts offering at that place. The first bargains this morning were at 84, or a half per cent. higher than on Saturday, and after an advance to 84 to ¾ there was a relapse to 83 to ¾, which was the final quotation. Turkish Scrip was heavy at 1 to ¾ discount—a decline of an eighth, and Peruvian again showed increased weakness at 2 to 1½ discount.

The last price from Paris this evening was 68f. 80c., showing a recovery of an eighth.

The corn market was flat this morning at a decline of between 1s and 2s.

About £17,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The specie to be taken by the outward bound Bombay mail steamer Mantua on Wednesday amounts to £376,050, of which £3556 in gold is for Alexandria, £300 in gold for Aden, and £13,600 in gold and £357,400 in silver for Bombay.

About £250,000 of Russian gold is expected to arrive at Hull on Wednesday.

An utterer of forged Russian rouble notes has just been apprehended at Homburg. He is a native of that place, who in early life went to Russia and engaged in commerce. Having lately returned to Homburg, he assumed all the style and expenditure of a man of fortune, and on Monday last sent notes of the value of 300 roubles to a money-changer, who gave him coin for them. On afterwards examining the notes, the money-changer discovered that one or more bore numbers identical with other rouble notes in his possession, and in consequence the culprit was arrested, and is now in prison. Forged notes to the extent of more than 1,000,000 roubles, or about £170,000, are said to have been found in his apartment, but probably the amount is an exaggeration.

It is expected that the large remittances of gold lately made to Peru, and which are to be followed by others between this time and December, will speedily lead to counter remittances from that country, bills of exchange on England having long been so scarce there as to render it difficult for merchants to send payments thither.

Australian securities are firm. Government debentures are one per cent. higher than during July; and bank shares have advanced about £1 per share. The following are the latest quotations on the London Stock Exchange:—Bank of Australasia, 68 to 69; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 17½ to 18; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 25½ to 26½; Bank of New South Wales, 41 to 43; Oriental Bank, 52 to 53; Union Bank, 45 to 46; New South Wales Government debentures due in 1866, 100 to 101: due in 1871 to 1876, 99½ to 100½: due in 1888 to 1891, 99 to 100 (business done at 99 and 99½).

From the *Home News* of the 26th of August we take the following items of commercial intelligence:—

In our issue of the 26th July we announced the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 2 per cent. Since then the money market has continued quiet but firm at the rates then established, though there have not been wanting signs that the market has at last touched its lowest point. Latterly rather higher terms have been paid for long-dated paper.

The combined influence of an easy money market and favourable weather for the harvest caused considerable activity on the Stock Exchange, and for some time after our last report prices of shares continued to advance rapidly, but a return of wet weather, and the unsettled state of Italian politics, have latterly led to a partial reaction. Until, however, there is some increased outlet for our surplus capital in the usual trading channels, we may expect that all good securities will continue to realise high prices, these being, in fact, almost the only investment at present available to prudent capitalists. Closing prices will be found in our "Latest City Intelligence."

Several foreign loans have been introduced and successfully placed, so far as the amount offered being all subscribed for is concerned; but it is doubtful if the profit to the first subscribers will be equally satisfactory.

The Venezuelan Loan is to the amount of £1,000,000 stock. The price of issue is 63 per cent., with interest from the 1st of May last. The loan is secured on 53 per cent. of the customs revenues of the republic, upon which this loan is to constitute a first annual charge of £60,000 for interest, and £30,000 for sinking fund. The operation of the sinking fund is to be by purchase, below par, or by lottery, should the price of the stock exceed 100.

Peru has applied for £5,500,000 in a 4½ per cent. stock at 93. It is proposed to receive the remaining outstanding Peruvian stocks in part payment of the instalments on the new loan, and thus consolidate in one form the foreign debt of the republic. The sinking fund of 8 per cent. per annum, with the interest on the loan, is guaranteed on the revenues of Peru generally; and, especially, on the whole of the guano imported into Great Britain and the colonies, and into Belgium.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank took place on July 28, when a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, as recommended in the directors' report, was agreed to. Some discussion arose with reference to the lawsuit against the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and a shareholder moved that the amount in dispute, £11,278—and already paid by the bank—should be met by the proprietors foregoing the dividend, instead of being carried to a new suspense account. This proposal, however, was not seconded.

At the meeting on the same day of the Australian Trust Company, a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year was declared.

At the annual meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company held on the 29th July, the proprietors, after a lengthened discussion, sanctioned the proposal of the directors that the Warrah property should be stocked as a sheep farm. This resolution involved the raising of £50,000 additional capital or 30s. per share, and the directors are to determine when the money is to be called up, and how much is to be paid at each call.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Australasia, the report, recommending a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., was adopted. The chairman mentioned that the bank has established two branches in Queensland—one at Brisbane and the other at Ipswich.

Another new banking project is brought forward under the title of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank (Limited). The direction, besides being respectable, is of a practical commercial character, and comprises members of several well-known firms engaged in trade with the River Plate.

The directors of the Bank of British Columbia have made a call of £5 per share, payable on the 11th August.

At the meeting of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, held on the 28th July, Mr. J. R. Thompson in the chair, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have announced a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June. The directors state that the loss to the bank from the recent opium fraud at Hongkong will not, they believe, exceed £8000.

The Agra and United Service Bank have declared an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 30th June last, free of income-tax.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of June have been issued. The statistics show that the export trade of the country keeps up wonderfully well, considering the disturbing circumstances of the time. The month's exports were £9,769,447, being only £598,532 less than in the same month of last year. On the six months, as compared with last year, the decrease is £2,828,746.

The same journal supplies us with the following report of the produce markets:

Hides.—There has been a steady demand for all good and useful kinds of salted Australian ox and cow at firm prices; the inferior sorts have also sold more freely at former rates. At sale the following parcels have been offered, viz.:—2623, ex Granite City, sold, first light, 33½; first heavy, 4¼d. 1139, ex Nourmahal, first heavy, 4¼d; seconds, 3¼d; thirds, 3¼d. 402, ex Wave of Life, sold, second heavy, 3¾d. 218, ex Jason, taken in, first heavy, 4¼d. 424, ex Canaan, sold, heavy, 4d. 2041, ex Damascus, part sold, first light, 3¾d; seconds, 3½d; and second heavy, 3¼d; firsts, 4¼d.

Leather.—Australian has met a fair demand at former prices. The public sales, however, have been chiefly bought in. 931 sides, ex Agincourt, taken in, best, 8½d to 9d; a few seconds and wet sold, 7½d. 366, ex True Briton, sold, best sides, 8½d. 1140, ex Sussex, out, first class, 9d; seconds and thirds, 7d; and crops, 8d.

Whalebone is without change, and the business is confined to the small lots brought to auction. At sale 7½ tons, ex Damascus, part sold; Polar, £360 to £361; Southern, £295 to £297 per ton.

Bark.—There is none in first hands, and consequently no business is reported.

Skins.—There have been no public sales during the month.

Horns.—Australian ox and cow have met a better sale, and the greater part offered found buyers at rather firmer prices. 1738, ex Maid of Judah, average 18½ oz., 40s 6d. 1441, ex Electra, 18½ oz., 21s 6d. 11,148, ex Annie Archbell, 7½ oz., 8s. 21,544, ex Tiptree, 13 oz., 22s 6d.

Tallow.—The market was firmer after our last, and a good business was done forward at better prices. Latterly the market has become dull and prices have receded to 48s 3d to 48s 6d for P.Y.C. on the spot, 50s for the last three months, and 50s 6d to 50s 9d for the first three months of next year. Of Australian the following parcels have been offered at sale, viz.:—93 casks, ex Sussex, sold, C in diamond, 46s to 47s; JJ diamond, 45s 6d; one lot, 42s 9d; O, 44s to 46s 9d; BW, 43s to 44s 6d; H, 44s 9d; T, 41s 9d to 42s; one lot, 45s 9d. 6 casks ex Tiptree, sold, B, 44s. 165 casks, ex Damascus, sold, EVB, 47s 6d; EVSC, 47s 6d; EVN, 46s to 46s 6d; EVX, 46s 6d; P and Co, 46s 6d; C, diamond, 43s 9d to 46s 9d. 113 casks ex Swiftsure, sold, BBD, 48s 6d to 49s; I, 42s to 44s; JF, 42s to 44s 9d; JC, 46s; PR and Co., 46s to 48s; BEBB, 46s to 46s 9d; BE, B, 43s; AB triangle, 42s 3d to 43s 3d.

The *Home News* gives the latest London wool report:—

The third series and most important sales of the year commenced on the 31st July, the arrivals to that date consisting of 31,434 bales Australian; 23,696 bales Port Phillip; 9792 bales Van Diemen's Land; 9767 bales Adelaide; 1,850 bales New Zealand; 114 bales Swan River; 14,679 bales Cape, Total, 106,082 bales.

Prior to the opening of the sales it was expected that, notwithstanding the large quantity to be submitted, May rates would be fully supported, and some more sanguine anticipated that the high price of cotton may have some effect on the price of wool—an opinion not confirmed by results—for prices opened about the same as the average of May, except for very fainly and inferior conditioned wools. Other descriptions have maintained the rates then current. For the better descriptions higher rates would have been established had it not been that both the French and German clips have sold moderate, and in consequence foreign buyers—our great supporters for the higher priced clips—have not been so willing to operate.

The attendance of the home trade is good, and although manufacturers buy cautiously there are quite enough of the spirit to check bargains, whilst the dealers, tempted by an easy money market and fair harvest prospects, are spirited buyers, and their operations very large from all the middle to good fleeces ranging from 1s 6d to 1s 11d—anticipating that in these sorts, which are moderate, a rise may fairly be looked for, and that ere Christmas they will be able to quit their stocks.

The sales to this date amount to about 70,000 bales.

With reference to the state of trade in New York, July 12th, the *Times* of the 26th July, says:—

The commercial letters from New York to-day show that one of the effects of the inflation of the currency continues to be to keep up the prices of stocks and to cause orders for purchases to be sent to this side, the mass of the people, in their complacent ignorance, being stubbornly free from anything like panic with regard to the finances of the country. At the departure of the present mail, however, the public mind was very uncomfortable from the fact that all intelligence from the army of General Pope since the severe battle at Culpepper Court-house had been kept back by the War Department at Washington, and it was consequently apprehended that the contest may have been continued and have resulted in a complete defeat. Business of all kinds was very quiet with the exception of the operations connected with the despatch of grain and provisions. During the week the shipments from New York had been equal to about 160,000 quarters of wheat and flour, and about 5,100,000 pounds of lard, pork, cheese, butter, and other provisions. The accounts of the harvest are generally good, but the want of hands to gather it is severely felt, so that, reckoning the cost of wages and the enhanced freight, comparatively good prices must be obtained to yield a remunerative return. The imports of New York since the commencement of the present year are stated to have been of the aggregate value of £21,440,000, against £17,740,000 in the corresponding period of 1861 and £20,000,000 in 1860. The exports exclusive of specie have been £16,700,000, against £16,000,000 in 1861, and £11,000,000 in 1860. Hitherto a large proportion of the balance between imports and exports at New York has been provided for by consignments of cotton from the South, but this year, since the 1st of January, specie has had to be sent, and the amount has reached £7,400,000 against only £640,000 in the corresponding interval of 1861. The letters on this occasion comprise several from persons in a position to furnish perfectly trustworthy news regarding the South, and from these it appears that the tale circulated at New York of the city of Richmond being decimated by pestilence were unfounded, the place being healthy and well supplied with common food, although some especial articles were scarcely to be had at any price—tea, for instance, having advanced to £3 sterling per lb. An expectation was current among many persons that, should Pope be defeated, General Jackson would forthwith march on Washington.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

SALE of 1819 bales, by Messrs. Jacomb, Son, and Co., Thursday, July 31st.

Ex Daphne: XX in diamond over G in diamond, 11 at 25½d, 10 at 23d, 7 at 24d, 4 at 21½d; over J in diamond, 10 at 19½d; JPs, 16 at 19d; W in a bell, GR, 4 at 19d, 4 at 15½d; Finch, 10 at 23d, 8 at 22d; T in circle, 10 at 21½d, 23 at 21d, 15 at 20½d, 2 at 17½d; JM, 8 at 22d, 17 at 21½d, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 8 at 18½d, 2 at 15d; GBs, 18 at 19½d, 8 at 18½d, 1 at 8d; HAT, 8 at 22d; Boss, 7 at 20d; GB, 11 at 19½d; PPMD, 6 at 21½d, 1 at 22d; G, 8 at 21½d; AB, 3 at 15d; OB, 3 at 15d; JN, 13 at 18d, 1 at 15½d; NSL, 7 at 20½d, 10 at 20d, 5 at 29d, 20 at 27½d, 4 at 27d, 2 at 17d; G&F, 1 at 15½d; JN over NSW, 18 at 22½d, 18 at 22d; Win diamond, 16 at 20½d, 6 at 19d; AM, 10 at 20d; Cox, 1 at 15d; EY, 20 at 20d, 10 at 19½d, 2 at 19d; S over Wombo, 2 at 14d; NCJ, in diamond, 1 at 16½d; JRH, 8 at 21d, 6 at 20d; PR over L&M over C in diamond over Ellangowan, 8 at 25½d, 6 at 25d, 6 at 24½d, 1 at 22d, 19 at 21½d, 1 at 19d, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Star of Peace: A bell A in diamond, 11 at 17d, 13 at 16½d, 4 at 15d; GB, 18 at 24d, 9 at 23½d; BC, 7 at 18½d; 98 over; 7 at 16½d; AL in diamond, 2 at 16d, 2 at 15d, 1 at 13½d; JHA, 4 at 17½d, 2 at 16d; DS over, 3 at 18½d; GB, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 15½d; NZ over JHA, 1 at 23½d; PR over L&M over Co. in diamond, 3 at 24½d, 1 at 17d; JM, 2 at 16d; TB, 2 at 13; WG, 1 at 14d, 3 at 13½d; KF, 1s 12½d, 1 at 9d; TT in square, 30 at 19d; Royds, 11 at 21½, 10 at 20½d, 13 at 20d, 7 at 16d; DJ, 20 at 20d, 17 at 19½d, 2 at 19d, 2 at 15½d; SY in diamond, 18 at 20½d, 1 at 19½d; HC, 25 at 18½d, 116 at 18d; H over HHS, 28 at 19½d, 18 at 19d, 7 at 18d; M&L, 20 at 24d, 13 at 23½d, 7 at 23d, 38 at 20d, 2 at 19½d, 2 at 17½d; KR over Bindango, 27 at 18d, 2 at 16½d, 1 at 19½d; G, Sandeman over Burrandowna, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 20d, 10 at 19d, 1 at 15½d; B x D over Yullbar, 19 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 18d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: Lady Matheson, 1 at 19½d; PR & LM & Co. over Ellangowan, 7 at 25½d, 7 at 25d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 19½d, 2 at 18d, 2 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: A&N over New England, 42 at 22½d; J. M'D, 2 at 17½d; WH over M, 9 at 17d; JT in diamond, 2 at 17½d.

Ex La Hogue and Granite City: PRL&M Co. in diamond over Ellangowan, 9 at 21½d, 17 at 21d, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Dawstone: R, 13 at 24d, 2 at 22½d, 1 at 15d.

Sale of 235 bales, by Mr. Henry P. Hughes, Friday, August 1st.

Ex Star of Peace: CAA over New England, 24 at 23½d, 11 at 23d, 13 at 22½d, 3 at 17½d, 3 at 17d; M'Kellar, 7 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d, 3 at 12½d. (Moreton Bay wool) WB Tooth over Clifton, 4 at 29d, 22 at 27d, 22 at 26½d, 5 at 26d, 21 at 25½d, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 21d, 3 at 20½d, 8 at 20d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 12d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: M&D over Glengallan, 1 at 29½d, 4 at 28½d, 6 at 27d, 1 at 26d, 1 at 21½d, 9 at 19d, 10 at 16½d.

Sale of 315 bales, by Messrs. S. B. Edenborough and Co., Saturday, August 2nd.

Ex Granite City: Talgai over AA, 5 at 27½d, 7 at 25½d, 9 at 23½d, 2 at 23d; Aliger, 4 at 17½d.

Ex Electra: B in square, 7 at 20d, 1 at 19½d; CH over M, 11 at 19d; M'D&Co., 10 at 18½d, 9 at 18d; A M'D, 12 at 19d; DD, 1 at 19½d, 9 at 19d; over DD, 8 at 19d, 1 at 18d; LAE over RB, 3 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 2 at 19d.

Ex Daphne: SC, 21 at 20½d, 21 at 20d, 10 at 19½d, 11 at 19d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 15½d; PCC, 5 at 23½d, 9 at 23d, 1 at 22½d, 3 at 22d, 17 at 20d, 7 at 17d; DGL, 7 at 23d, 1 at 18d; OF conjoined, 7 at 20½d; LAE over RB, 5 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 3 at 19d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: DGL, 13 at 25d, 21 at 24d, 9 at 23½d, 3 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: 4 at 23½d, 7 at 22½d, 8 at 21d; PCC, 1 at 23d, 8 at 21d, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Elizabeth Ann Bright: B reversed HB, 10 at 4½d.

Sale of 642 bales by Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son, Monday, 4th August:—

Ex Daphne: FR in diamond, 6 at 27½d, 6 at 25½d, 1 at 21½d; TS, 20 at 24d; B, 8 at 24½d; TW, 7 at 20d, 8 at 19½d; WH over New England, 9 at 24d, 17 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 8 at 22½d, 1 at 17½d; JH, 12 at 24d, 1 at 20½d; KYM, 1 at 20½d, 6 at 20d, 14 at 19½d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 12½d; GF, 12 at 19½d; LzL, 7 at 20½d, 3 at 22d; Ebsworth and Co., 4 at 26½d; FS, 3 at 19½d, 1 at 16d; G, 9 at 20d, 8 at 19½d, 1 at 14d.

Ex Annie Archbell: HG over New England, 9 at 22½d, 31 at 22d, 12 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d; CP.L, 90 at 19d; CP, 4 at 19d; MD, 6 at 21d, 8 at 20½d; HL over triangle, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 4 at 16d; MSTB, 22 at 25½d, 4 at 24d, 22 at 23½d, 18 at 23d, 36 at 22½d, 8 at 22d, 8 at 21½d; GC over Tarong, 27 at 24d, 9 at 22½d, 2 at 13½d; CDW, 1 at 21½d, 10 at 19d, 11 at 18½d; CH over M, 13 at 19½d; C over N-P, 2 at 14d; WHC, 6 at 19d; JM, 5 at 17d.

Ex Star of Peace: DA&Co, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 56 at 18½d, 21 at 18d, 6 at 17½d, 2 at 16½d, 4 at 16d, 2 at 15½d.

Sale of 1366 bales by Messrs. Chas. Balme and Co., Tuesday, August 5th.

Ex Star of Peace: McJ, 9 at 22½d, 28 at 22d, 17 at 21½d, 12 at 21d, 3 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d; WHC, 20 at 21½d; JA, 8 at 21½d; AB, 16 at 22½d, 8 at 22d, 16 at 21½d, 7 at 19d, 2 at 13d; B over TW, 6 at 21d, 16 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 18d; WG, 9 at 21½d, 9 at 19d; A, 10 at 19d, 2 at 14½d; PH in diamond, 5 at 17d; JM, 11 at 19½d, 1 at 16½d; JR, 8 at 16½d, 8 at 17d, 32 at 16½d; BN in square, 3 at 16½d; M, 3 at 16½d; JJ, 25 at 26½d, 9 at 26d, 17 at 17½d, 1 at 16d; Gill, 17 at 20d, 16 at 18d, 3 at 12½d; Dines, 11 at 18½d.

Ex Tiptree: 19s, 10 at 20½d, 1 at 20d; L, 10 at 13½d; D, 4 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; DXK, 3 at 19d; FM, 10 at 18d, 1 at 17½d; AD, 10 at 17½d, 10 at 17d; 5 at 16½d; Gillespie, 15 at 23d, 8 at 22½d; GLG, 10 at 22½d, 19 at 22d, 1 at 13½d; WFK, 6 at 19d, 25 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 3 at 12d, 2 at 16½d; DR, 10 at 22d, 7 at 21½d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, KF, 1s 12½d, 1 at 9d; TT in square, 30 at 19d; Royds, 11 at 21½, 10 at 20½d, 13 at 20d, 7 at 16d; DJ, 20 at 20d, 17 at 19½d, 2 at 19d, 2 at 15½d; SY in diamond, 18 at 20½d, 1 at 19½d; HC, 25 at 18½d, 116 at 18d; H over HHS, 28 at 19½d, 18 at 19d, 7 at 18d; M&L, 20 at 24d, 13 at 23½d, 7 at 23d, 38 at 20d, 2 at 19½d, 2 at 17½d; KR over Bindango, 27 at 18d, 2 at 16½d, 1 at 19½d; G, Sandeman over Burrandowna, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 20d, 10 at 19d, 1 at 15½d; B x D over Yullbar, 19 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 18d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: Lady Matheson, 1 at 19½d; PR & LM & Co. over Ellangowan, 7 at 25½d, 7 at 25d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 19½d, 2 at 18d, 2 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: A&N over New England, 42 at 22½d; J. M'D, 2 at 17½d; WH over M, 9 at 17d; JT in diamond, 2 at 17½d.

Ex La Hogue and Granite City: PRL&M Co. in diamond over Ellangowan, 9 at 21½d, 17 at 21d, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Dawstone: R, 13 at 24d, 2 at 22½d, 1 at 15d.

Sale of 235 bales, by Mr. Henry P. Hughes, Friday, August 1st.

Ex Star of Peace: CAA over New England, 24 at 23½d, 11 at 23d, 13 at 22½d, 3 at 17½d, 3 at 17d; M'Kellar, 7 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d, 3 at 12½d. (Moreton Bay wool) WB Tooth over Clifton, 4 at 29d, 22 at 27d, 22 at 26½d, 5 at 26d, 21 at 25½d, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 21d, 3 at 20½d, 8 at 20d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 12d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: M&D over Glengallan, 1 at 29½d, 4 at 28½d, 6 at 27d, 1 at 26d, 1 at 21½d, 9 at 19d, 10 at 16½d.

Sale of 315 bales, by Messrs. S. B. Edenborough and Co., Saturday, August 2nd.

Ex Granite City: Talgai over AA, 5 at 27½d, 7 at 25½d, 9 at 23½d, 2 at 23d; Aliger, 4 at 17½d.

Ex Electra: B in square, 7 at 20d, 1 at 19½d; CH over M, 11 at 19d; M'D&Co., 10 at 18½d, 9 at 18d; A M'D, 12 at 19d; DD, 1 at 19½d, 9 at 19d; over DD, 8 at 19d, 1 at 18d; LAE over RB, 3 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 2 at 19d.

Ex Daphne: SC, 21 at 20½d, 21 at 20d, 10 at 19½d, 11 at 19d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 15½d; PCC, 5 at 23½d, 9 at 23d, 1 at 22½d, 3 at 22d, 17 at 20d, 7 at 17d; DGL, 7 at 23d, 1 at 18d; OF conjoined, 7 at 20½d; LAE over RB, 5 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 3 at 19d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: DGL, 13 at 25d, 21 at 24d, 9 at 23½d, 3 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: 4 at 23½d, 7 at 22½d, 8 at 21d; PCC, 1 at 23d, 8 at 21d, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Elizabeth Ann Bright: B reversed HB, 10 at 4½d.

Sale of 642 bales by Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son, Monday, 4th August:—

Ex Daphne: FR in diamond, 6 at 27½d, 6 at 25½d, 1 at 21½d; TS, 20 at 24d; B, 8 at 24½d; TW, 7 at 20d, 8 at 19½d; WH over New England, 9 at 24d, 17 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 8 at 22½d, 1 at 17½d; JH, 12 at 24d, 1 at 20½d; KYM, 1 at 20½d, 6 at 20d, 14 at 19½d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 12½d; GF, 12 at 19½d; LzL, 7 at 20½d, 3 at 22d; Ebsworth and Co., 4 at 26½d; FS, 3 at 19½d, 1 at 16d; G, 9 at 20d, 8 at 19½d, 1 at 14d.

Ex Annie Archbell: HG over New England, 9 at 22½d, 31 at 22d, 12 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d; CP.L, 90 at 19d; CP, 4 at 19d; MD, 6 at 21d, 8 at 20½d; HL over triangle, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 4 at 16d; MSTB, 22 at 25½d, 4 at 24d, 22 at 23½d, 18 at 23d, 36 at 22½d, 8 at 22d, 8 at 21½d; GC over Tarong, 27 at 24d, 9 at 22½d, 2 at 13½d; CDW, 1 at 21½d, 10 at 19d, 11 at 18½d; CH over M, 13 at 19½d; C over N-P, 2 at 14d; WHC, 6 at 19d; JM, 5 at 17d.

Ex Star of Peace: DA&Co, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 56 at 18½d, 21 at 18d, 6 at 17½d, 2 at 16½d, 4 at 16d, 2 at 15½d.

Sale of 1366 bales by Messrs. Chas. Balme and Co., Tuesday, August 5th.

Ex Star of Peace: McJ, 9 at 22½d, 28 at 22d, 17 at 21½d, 12 at 21d, 3 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d; WHC, 20 at 21½d; JA, 8 at 21½d; AB, 16 at 22½d, 8 at 22d, 16 at 21½d, 7 at 19d, 2 at 13d; B over TW, 6 at 21d, 16 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 18d; WG, 9 at 21½d, 9 at 19d; A, 10 at 19d, 2 at 14½d; PH in diamond, 5 at 17d; JM, 11 at 19½d, 1 at 16½d; JR, 8 at 16½d, 8 at 17d, 32 at 16½d; BN in square, 3 at 16½d; M, 3 at 16½d; JJ, 25 at 26½d, 9 at 26d, 17 at 17½d, 1 at 16d; Gill, 17 at 20d, 16 at 18d, 3 at 12½d; Dines, 11 at 18½d.

Ex Tiptree: 19s, 10 at 20½d, 1 at 20d; L, 10 at 13½d; D, 4 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; DXK, 3 at 19d; FM, 10 at 18d, 1 at 17½d; AD, 10 at 17½d, 10 at 17d; 5 at 16½d; Gillespie, 15 at 23d, 8 at 22½d; GLG, 10 at 22½d, 19 at 22d, 1 at 13½d; WFK, 6 at 19d, 25 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 3 at 12d, 2 at 16½d; DR, 10 at 22d, 7 at 21½d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 18½d, KF, 1s 12½d, 1 at 9d; TT in square, 30 at 19d; Royds, 11 at 21½, 10 at 20½d, 13 at 20d, 7 at 16d; DJ, 20 at 20d, 17 at 19½d, 2 at 19d, 2 at 15½d; SY in diamond, 18 at 20½d, 1 at 19½d; HC, 25 at 18½d, 116 at 18d; H over HHS, 28 at 19½d, 18 at 19d, 7 at 18d; M&L, 20 at 24d, 13 at 23½d, 7 at 23d, 38 at 20d, 2 at 19½d, 2 at 17½d; KR over Bindango, 27 at 18d, 2 at 16½d, 1 at 19½d; G, Sandeman over Burrandowna, 13 at 20½d, 9 at 20d, 10 at 19d, 1 at 15½d; B x D over Yullbar, 19 at 19½d, 1 at 18½d, 1 at 18d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: Lady Matheson, 1 at 19½d; PR & LM & Co. over Ellangowan, 7 at 25½d, 7 at 25d, 1 at 21½d, 1 at 19½d, 2 at 18d, 2 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: A&N over New England, 42 at 22½d; J. M'D, 2 at 17½d; WH over M, 9 at 17d; JT in diamond, 2 at 17½d.

Ex La Hogue and Granite City: PRL&M Co. in diamond over Ellangowan, 9 at 21½d, 17 at 21d, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Dawstone: R, 13 at 24d, 2 at 22½d, 1 at 15d.

Sale of 235 bales, by Mr. Henry P. Hughes, Friday, August 1st.

Ex Star of Peace: CAA over New England, 24 at 23½d, 11 at 23d, 13 at 22½d, 3 at 17½d, 3 at 17d; M'Kellar, 7 at 19½d, 1 at 17½d, 3 at 12½d. (Moreton Bay wool) WB Tooth over Clifton, 4 at 29d, 22 at 27d, 22 at 26½d, 5 at 26d, 21 at 25½d, 6 at 25½d, 4 at 21d, 3 at 20½d, 8 at 20d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 12d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: M&D over Glengallan, 1 at 29½d, 4 at 28½d, 6 at 27d, 1 at 26d, 1 at 21½d, 9 at 19d, 10 at 16½d.

Sale of 315 bales, by Messrs. S. B. Edenborough and Co., Saturday, August 2nd.

Ex Granite City: Talgai over AA, 5 at 27½d, 7 at 25½d, 9 at 23½d, 2 at 23d; Aliger, 4 at 17½d.

Ex Electra: B in square, 7 at 20d, 1 at 19½d; CH over M, 11 at 19d; M'D&Co., 10 at 18½d, 9 at 18d; A M'D, 12 at 19d; DD, 1 at 19½d, 9 at 19d; over DD, 8 at 19d, 1 at 18d; LAE over RB, 3 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 2 at 19d.

Ex Daphne: SC, 21 at 20½d, 21 at 20d, 10 at 19½d, 11 at 19d, 2 at 18½d, 1 at 15½d; PCC, 5 at 23½d, 9 at 23d, 1 at 22½d, 3 at 22d, 17 at 20d, 7 at 17d; DGL, 7 at 23d, 1 at 18d; OF conjoined, 7 at 20½d; LAE over RB, 5 at 26d, 1 at 24d; JP, 3 at 20d; M over JC, 3 at 19d.

Ex Duncan Dunbar: DGL, 13 at 25d, 21 at 24d, 9 at 23½d, 3 at 17d.

Ex Tiptree: 4 at 23½d, 7 at 22½d, 8 at 21d; PCC, 1 at 23d, 8 at 21d, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Elizabeth Ann Bright: B reversed HB, 10 at 4½d.

Sale of 642 bales by Messrs. Thomas Southey and Son, Monday, 4th August:—

Ex Daphne: FR in diamond, 6 at 27½d, 6 at 25½d, 1 at 21½d; TS, 20 at 24d; B, 8 at 24½d; TW, 7 at 20d, 8 at 19½d; WH over New England, 9 at 24d, 17 at 23½d, 8 at 23d, 8 at 22½d, 1 at 17½d; JH, 12 at 24d, 1 at 20½d; KYM, 1 at 20½d, 6 at 20d, 14 at 19½d, 1 at 19d, 1 at 12½d; GF, 12 at 19½d; LzL, 7 at 20½d, 3 at 22d; Ebsworth and Co., 4 at 26½d; FS, 3 at 19½d, 1 at 16d; G, 9 at 20d, 8 at 19½d, 1 at 14d.

Ex Annie Archbell: HG over New England, 9 at 22½d, 31 at 22d, 12 at 21½d, 1 at 20½d; CP.L, 90 at 19d; CP, 4 at 19d; MD, 6 at 21d, 8 at 20½d; HL over triangle, 11 at 19½d, 15 at 19d, 4 at 16d; MSTB, 22 at 25½d, 4 at 24d, 22 at 23½d, 18 at 23d, 36 at 22½d, 8 at 22d, 8 at 21½d; GC over Tarong, 27 at 24d, 9 at 22½d, 2 at 13½d; CDW, 1 at 21½d, 10 at 19d, 11 at 18½d; CH over M, 13 at 19½d; C over N-P, 2 at 14d; WHC, 6 at 19d; JM, 5 at 17d.

Ex Star of Peace: DA&Co, 11 at 19½d,